Burleigh

Families

To Be Identified & Filed.

9

Ball

1804-43rd Avenue
Vernon, B.C
V1T 3K3
June 2-76

Dear Cousin,

Wondering how you are making out. I had some of your notes photostated and a couple of pages still to type and I will be able to return your notes. Have quite a lot of typing to do yet to have the "Ball Tree" ready for Son Bill. Then I will concentrate on the Muchmore "Tree" as I would like you to read it though not really much help as I have already taken the Ball notes from it. There is still the Ryce or Rice that mentions Stones - I'll have to read it again but the Stones come later than your needs. What caught my eye in your last notes was the fact that

Island. My sister in Windsor has ordered a couple of books on Vermont but could be just "Cochranes" then again, could be mention of "Ball". I have asked her to let me know, And I've written Ruth Hathaway - do wish we knew what place to write to on Hero Island to track down Jacob I - We have had a lot of company, my old mining man from Seattle, he will be 95 - in November & still loves to climb around the mountains, eats anything and everything - amazing. Do hope all your family are well and happy and many thanks for the

your Susannah and her
Amos Martin called a
daughter Deborah (named
her after Susannah's Mother,
Deborah Ball (Belknap) -
could be you know??
I have written Mabel Shufelt
to see if she will let us know
who Harry Shufelt's Mother's
father was as his Mother
was Melissa Ball and
you have a daughter
Cynthia - named her
daughter Melissa - could
be a connection there or
perhaps Cynthia just
liked the name? No
other Melissas in the
write-ups. I am almost
convinced your Susannah's
Mother was Deborah
Belknap Ball - and both,
as you said, on Amherst

line up on you all, I have added it to my notes. You all take good care - lots of luck on your hunt re "Ball" - I will let you know when any news come in.

God bless

Cousins
Josephine & Hector

P.S. You said perhaps Jacob on your Page D 1st Nov. 1770 (Petition) could be the father of the three boys as Jacob 2 born in 1764 would only be six in 1770 Solomon would only be about 11 and Shadrack about 16. so. "The Petition re New Hampshire Grants to the State of New York from Cumberland and Gloucester Counties of New York on the West side of the Connecticut River, 1 nov. 1770" would pretty well have to be – the three boys would be too young? Well I am more confused than ever. With the list it would seem the 3 brothers were involved with the above in 1770? Thanks so much for copy 8

4.

Jacobs Petition - I've copied them all in case you would like it back. By the notes on Burials I think it was your Susannah's daughter, Susannah, that was sometimes called Annie - not your great grandmother. According to the dates James could have been ??

PETER H. BURLEIGH
3140 Bolgos Circle
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105

October 24, 1980

THE QUEEN'S REVIEW
Alumni Association
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario
Canada K7L 3N6

Dear Sir:

I wish to report to The Queen's Review on the death of my father, Dr. H. C. Burleigh, who was a Queen's graduate. I am not familiar with the manner in which news of this type comes to your attention. In the event that you depend on correspondence from relatives, I would be pleased to submit the following sketch of my father's career:

> BURLEIGH: Dr. Herbert Clarence Burleigh, M.D., C.M. '26, in Kingston, Ontario, September 13, 1980, at age of 86. A native of Verona, Ontario, he was a veteran of both world wars, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the end of World War II. From 1947-1950, he was the Commanding Officer of the Medical Unit, #5 Manning Depot, Kingston, Ontario.
>
> Dr. Burleigh started practice in Upper New York State before returning to Canada in 1935, where he practiced in Bath for over 35 years prior to and following World War II, retiring at the age of 81.
>
> Dr. Burleigh's lifelong interest was the history of Ontario, particularly the history of Kingston and the Bay of Quinte regions. He had a deep and abiding interest in the genealogy of the United Empire Loyalists of this area and their involvement in its local history. For a number of years he was a member of the Ontario, the Lennox and Addington, and the Kingston Historical Societies, as well as the Ontario Genealogical Society. He was a charter member of the Bay of Quinte Branch of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, serving as its genealogist since the formation of

this branch in 1956. Dr. Burleigh authored three books on local history--Forgotten Leaves of Local History - Kingston, The Romance of Fort Frontenac, and Tales of Amherst Island. In addition, he wrote over 25 articles on local history and genealogy, many of which were presented at historical society meetings and some of which appeared in well-known historical journals. Over 1,000 files of families of United Empire Loyalist origin were amassed during 40 years of intense genealogical research. For his contributions, Dr. Burleigh was awarded life membership in the Bay of Quinte branch of the UEL Association of Canada, as well as being conferred with high honor by the Heritage branch of Montreal.

Survivors include his wife Dorothy; two daughters, Diane and Cynthia; twin sons, John and Peter (Arts 54; M.Sc. Cornell); and nine grandchildren. Stephen MacKinnon, Artsci. '75, Ed. '76 is a grandson.

Dr. Burleigh made several donations to the Special Collections branch of Queen's University from his extensive library and historical collection. In addition, my parents loaned several paintings to the Daniel Fowler travelling exhibit assembled by the Agnes Etherington Art Centre some time ago.

I understand the limited space available in The Review for death notices and the number of notices of distinguished graduates received. Recognizing this, I would appreciate The Review publishing a notice which is deemed appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

Peter H. Burleigh

Peter H. Burleigh

JOURNEY TO THE LAND OF OUR FOREFATHERS

PREFACE

Before departing on this venture, I feel that I should recommend that we, one and all, do not stress our United Empire Loyalist ancestry. Let's call ourselves merely Canadians on a holiday tour of the Mohawk Valley and the Green Mountains of Vermont. My reason for so recommending is based on the following declaration enunciated in Saratoga, N.Y. in May, 1783 (nearly two centuries ago). We will be passing through Saratoga before we reach home, and it should be remembered that a number of our ancestors left that community in 1777, as Loyalist soldiers, as will be noted in my comments. It should also be noted that similar declarations were ordained in several communities along the Mohawk River during that same year, namely, 1783. I am sure that none of us wish to be ridden out on a rail, or even receive the lash and a severe fine for trespassing.

So to relieve your mind, I quote from the Declaration at Saratoga:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Saratoga (in the County of Albany) held on Tuesday the 6th of May, 1783, the following Resolutions were unanimously voted, and ordered to be published in the New York Gazeteer.

Whereas, in the course of the late glorious contest for liberty and independence, many persons residing in this, and other of the United States, regardless of their duty, have basely deserted the cause of their country, and voluntarily joined the Enemy, thereof, to aid and assist in subjugating it to tyranny and slavery. And progressing from one species of villany (sic) to another, these diabolical miscreants, become the voluntary instruments of those barbarous massacres in which neither age, or sex, or condition were spared, and in which the horrid spectacle was exhibited; of harmless infants expiring on the mangled bodies of their Parents. And Whereas, wretches so disgraced with infamy and Crimes, ought not to participate of the blessings of a free Government.

Resolved therefore, That if any person who hath voluntarily joined or attempted to join the late Enemy of the United States, and who shall hereafter return to this District, such person will be treated with the severity due to his crimes and infamous defection.

Resolved That if any such person has already returned, since the first day of January last, and shall not remove before the tenth day of June next, he shall be treated in like manner as those who shall presume to return hereafter.

Resolved, that it be, and is hereby earnestly recommended to the Militia Officers of the District in their several beats, to make diligent Enquiry after such persons as are above described; and if any are found, to give notice to the Inhabitants of this district, that effectual measures be taken for their expulsion.

Resolved that we will hold in contempt every inhabitant of this District, who shall countenance, comfort, aid or abet, any person who has voluntarily join'd the Enemy, or attempted to do so.

By order of the meeting

Sam Bacon Clerk.

So, sirs and mesdames, watch your step and your tongue. Treat carefully, remain mum at all times, except at meals, and thus avoid the Lash, Tar and Feathers, and other similar abuse.

TOURING THE LAND OF OUR FOREFATHERS

As soon as I have left my home, and am on my way along Highway 401 to the International Bridge, I begin to feel like the Little Girl in the Wizard of Oz. "Free and Easy!" All my problems and worries are forgotten, at least for a few days. So. let's all feel that we are off on a daring venture. Let's let our hair down, as if we were that little Girl, take a long breath, and sing out in unison: "We're off to see our homeland, and visit the land of Oz!"

Now that we have broken the ice, let's lean back and enjoy a wonderful tour of inspection of the Valley of the Mohawk and the Green Mountains of Vermont.

As we mount the first portion of the International Bridge, we are severing our connection from our native Bay of Quinte. To tell the truth, we are now crossing the beautiful Quinte River, a continuation of the Bay of Quinte. Down the channel beneath this bridge flows waters from the Trent, the Moira, the Salmon, the Napanee, the Mill Creek, the Cataraqui, and the Gananoque Rivers, all of which combine to give us the northern half of the famous St. Lawrence River. If you are in doubt, read a chapter in "Forgotten Leaves."

As I cross the second bridge and venture into American soil, I am reminded of an almost forgotten phase of our local history of more than a century ago. In those days, while marriage was a standard feature of their lives, divorce was unknown. So, if two married persons could not agree to live together as man and wife, they parted. A few years later, if another person came along and marriage was contemplated, the local clergy would refuse to tie the knot. It was then the custom to cross the river to Cape Vincent, Clayton or Alexandria Bay, and have it done in the matter of minutes. If, in compiling your family history, you lack a marriage certificate, just visit Cape Vincent. Your might find one there....However, please remember that what I have said in this regard is not by way of a suggestion. I am not guilty!

Now that we have crossed the second bridge, and are following Route 81, we fail to notice any particular difference from our own homeland. Here are grain fields, cattle, stone fences and all the paraphernalia of a rustic community. For all we see which is different, we might be on a road out of Trenton or Napanee.

But there is one great difference which I learned when I resided eight years in this region. I speak of snowfall, and I really mean it. In my first year here the snow fell on my birthday, October 6th, and it remained on the ground until May 15th. The reason lies in the fact that the Great Lakes lie to the west, and the prevailing winds, crossing Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, pick up much moisture, which falls as rain or snow once they begin to rise over the land. Watertown will have two feet of snow in November, while we will be snow free until December. In 1934, in November, there was a snow storm which dumped eighteen feet of snow on the level in Sandy Creek, a matter of thirty miles south of Watertown. Forty-five years ago, along the route which we will follow on leaving Watertown, it was usual to do no more ploughing of the road for several weeks.

Now that we have left the last bridge we follow Route 81 to Watertown. At this point there is an option, and I have always favoured the route through Watertown to Lowville and Rome or Utica. This is a quieter road, much more picturesque and with better views of the country. From Watertown the road climbs gradually until we are several hundred feet higher than the valley through which we have passed. This is dairy country, with mediocre houses, huge barns and large herds of cattle, showing who is boss on the farm. Notice also that maple syrup is a staple spring product.

.../2

Leaving Lowville we climb the hill to Martinsburg. Here is a view of the Adriondack foothills which is superb in sunny weather, as I hope it is today. As we pass through Martinsburg, on our right may be seen Tug Hill. This ridge stretches westward almost to Lake Ontario. Being higher, it has a much greater snow fall. It used to be said that lumber jacks spent the winter, with its twenty, or more feet of snow, cutting off the tops of the trees. Then in the summer they would return to fell the topped trees. This ridge along the brow of Tug Hill is a favourite for skiing, as you will see as we pass along. Two miles beyond the town of Turin we turn right and proceed to Rome, the most westerly town on the Mohawk River. We should remember that the country through which we have passed since leaving Canada was unpopulated during the revolution. As you will have noted, there are some distinctive churches and houses, which are, to me at least, distinctly German in construction. This is borne out when we note the preponderance of German family names in the area. As I pass this way and when about seven miles from Rome, I always remember that my great grandmother was born near here. But, our sightseeing does not begin until we have reached Rome.

Rome owes its origin to the construction of a fort at this point in the early days of the eighteenth century. This was the point where the Mohawk River flowed to the east after having its beginning in the northern hills. At this point was the portage to Wood Creek which emptied into Oneida Lake. The lake drains into the Oswego River which empties into Lake Ontario. At its mouth stood Fort Oswego which was the British most westerly point in those early years, and the route taken by many Loyalists and the late Loyalists on their way to Upper Canada. It was also along this route that Guy Johnson led the Iroquois to Canada in 1776. A year later, in July, a British force from Montreal arrived and laid siege to Fort Stanwix. Shortly thereafter an American army under General Nicholas Herkimer, was met and defeated at the battle of Oriskany. The failure to capture the fort, and the lack of supplies forced this army to give up the siege and return down the St. Lawrence.

The arrival of the British Army to besiege Fort Stanwix and subsequent invasion of the Mohawk Valley was like a bugle call to arms for the many British adherents along the valley. Sergeant Jacob Miller, a German-born veteran of the conquest of Canada two decades before, had settled at Turlach, Dorlach, or Dorloo, as it is now spelled, a community in the neighbourhood of Cobleskill, on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, about 20 miles south of Canajoharie. In the summer of 1777, he with fifty-four men left their homes in Turlack, and by devious ways and night travel, more than eighty miles to join the army besieging the Fort. Miller and the majority of his men joined Sir John Johnson's Regiment, while the remainder chose Butler's Rangers. Among these recruits were familiar Loyalist names, such as Marseles, Merckle, Crysler, Crouse, Loucks, Fox, Conner, Somer, Barnhart, Casselman and McDonel. Jacob Miller settled in Ernesttown, on Lot 25, Concession 1, on which the present Terylene plant is located. The old man lies buried to the south of the plant under the "Sour Apple Tree" which we hope to mark with a cross.

Women and children also sought protection with the besiegers of the fort. Mrs. Sarah McGinniss, also known for her activity during the war, resided several miles east of Utica. She, with three daughters and their children, had been imprisoned in Fort Dayton, in Herkimer Town, because of her influence on the Iroquois, but had finally been released Shortly after, however, when the British Army was approaching, the Rebels tried to recapture her, but too late, she had fled west for protection. Several of our more prominent members claim descent from Mrs. Sarah (Kast) McGinnis. The story of her activities were the subject of a paper read before the June meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in 1950.

It appears in the September issue of the Transactions.

Another interesting story having to do with this fort has been told. In June, 1780, amongst the rebel mititia on duty at the fort was a group of thirty who decided to desert to the British at Oswego. When they were missed some Oneida Indians, in the Rebel camp, were sent after them. A struggle ensued and fourteen deserters were killed. However, the remaining sixteen reached safety and immediately joined Sir John Johnson's second battalion in the same month, namely June, 1780. This battalion served as garrison at Oswego until August, 1783, when it proceeded to Fort Frontenac to rebuild the fort and prepare for the influx of refugee Loyalists in the following spring. In June, 1784, this battalion was disbanded and its soldiers settled in Fredericksburgh.

There is a list of those who joined this battalion in June, 1780, at which time 23 men enlisted. It is therefore safe to say that the sixteen deserters were included in this number. It is also proper to assume that the names, Barnhart, Gasper Bower, two Bartleys, Peter and Henry Davis (Davy?), Earhart, Kimmerly, Loyst, Mitts, Rombough, Peter Young and James Fitchett were amon them. All members having these names among their ancestors please rise and be cheered!

Before leaving Rome, it should be noted that a tall monument marks the site of Fort Stanwix. Another on the south side of the Mohawk, as we pass along, marks the site of the battle of Oriskany. Next comes the city of Utica. About seven miles beyond the city, there are, on the north side of the river, extensive stretches of low-lying farms. This is the German Flats area, first settled in 1722 by a group of Palatine Germans from the lower Hudson River. The most westerly boundary between the invading Whites and the Iroquois is found here at the village of Schuyler. The Palatine settler at this point was John George Kast and his children. The farm eventually fell to his grandaughter, Sarah Kast, who married Timothy McGinnis, a trader and representative of the Livingston patroons. Here they established a trading post, and did a successful trade in furs with the natives. Timothy, also known as Teady Magin, was a captain in the Indian Department, and was killed while serving with Sir William Johnson at the Battle of Lake George in 1755. At that time his wife Sarah was living near Albany to be near a daughter, the wife of Simon De Forest. Subsequently she returned to German Flats, where her son-in-law, John Thompson had been looking after the business. In 1777 she and her children escaped to the British at Fort Stanwix, as related earlier. The interesting history of Sarah was the subject of a paper read before the Ontario Historical Society at a meeting in Belleville in June, 1950. The paper was printed in the Annual Transactions appearing in the same year.

Next comes the Town of Herkimer, where the Throughway crosses the Mohawk. Here stood Fort Dayton, in which many Loyalists were confined, as had been Mrs. McGinnis and her children. Here, also, lived the Shoemaker and Herkimer families, some of whom were Loyalists. John George Herkimer, Jr., joined the British, and was with the British at the battle of Oriskany. Here he opposed his brother, General Nicholas, leader of the rebels, and three brothers-in-law. He eventually settled in Kingston. Several of his descendants are among our Branch Members. A romance "Drums Along the Mohawk" deals with the Revolution in this area, and is an interesting book to anyone looking for a history of the area through which we are about to pass. I can recommend it.

As we pass down the valley, perhaps someone will wonder about the origin of the hills and valleys, the rivers and ponds. The sculptor of our landscape happened to be the retreating edge of the last ice age those many eons ago. As the ice melted the waters become impounded by the rising land released from the weight of ice more than a mile in depth. Lake Ontario was then several hundred feet higher than present levels. The St. Lawrence Valley was still blocked by the ice, so the impounded waters found a new channel to the sea by way of the Mohawk Valley and the Hudson River. Centuries later the St. Lawrence Valley became opened. Lake Ontario shrank to its present levels, and the Mohawk River diminished in size, but still drained the hinterlands of the Adirondack region as it does today. So, if you still wonder what carved the hills and valleys, blame the last ice age.

In the years before the arrival of the white man, the land from the Upper Hudson River to Niagara was occupied by the Iroquois Confederation. The land along the Mohawk River belonged to the Mohawks, with villages along its lower reaches. In 1610 the Dutch ship "Halve Moon" ascended the Hudson River. Four years later the Dutch founded the community of Beversyck, now the City of Albany. The Dutch established a flourishing trade in furs with the Mohawks. As time passed, trading posts and small settlements were founded along the Mohawk River. Enterprising white men purchased lands from the natives, with the approval of the authorities. The lands were then sold or leased to settlers. Leasehold was by far the commonest method. The leases varied in their terms. Some were for three lives, the life of the man, his wife, and that of a son. In any case, all leases were free, often for the first five years. Afterwards the lease would be a shilling an acre each year. Any land cleared, or any other improvement, such as house, barn, and grain field were the property of the tenant, except that he could not remove them from the property. But, if he wished, he could sell the improvements to the next lessee. By 1740, the whitemen had absorbed all the land east of Utica. A few miles to the east was the line between the whitemen and the Indians.

During these years, the river became the road to the west, down which came canoes laden with rich furs. Trading posts were established along the river, and forts were erected for the protection of the settlers from the occasional raids by French and Indians. The route continued westward to Rome where Fort Stanwix stood. From this point a portage connected the Mohawk with Wood Creek. This stream drained into Oneida Lake, whose waters reached Lake Ontario. It was along this route that General Bradstreet travelled when he captured and destroyed Fort Frontenac in 1758. It was by him that the Union Jack was unfurled for the first time in Canada. It was also along this route that many Loyalists and their families reached our region, as also the so-called Late Loyalists.

As we pass along the Throughway to Albany, we pass many historical and interesting villages and homes. Unfortunately, there is not time to visit them, nor even discuss the many phases of the history of the region. We can only mention a few outstanding events, and indicate from whence came many of our Loyalist ancestors. As we pass along we will come to the NOSE, a pair of high hills which narrow the river and its banks. As we near Albany, we will note the sandy region, which has been caused by the soil carried down the river. I firmly believe that much of this sand came from our part of the country by the ice cap and the outflowing river.

After we pass Auriesville shrine, dedicated to the memory of an Indian maiden, we approach Fort Hunter. This village lies a few miles down river from the shrine, but is between the throughway and the Mohawk River. Lieut. John Richards, a Loyalist soldier, and settler on Amherst Island, lived here, as did these from the neighbourhood, namely Wemp, Ault, Albrant, Bowen, Cotter, Clement, Howell and Shaver.

The Rev. John Stuart, the missionary to the Mohawks, served the Mohawk church at Fort Hunter. He later became the first rector of Unpper Canada, and a citizen of Kingston. It was in this church that the famour silver communion vessels, given by Queen Anne to the Mohawks, were kept. When the Indians abandoned their homes, they buried the silver, and recovered at a later date. A part of these vessels are still on display at Tyendinaga.

From Duanesburg and Schoharie, communities to the south of Fort Hunter, came the Bakers, Crysler, Frymyer, Keyser, Mattice and McMicken families.

The opposite side of the river, in the region of Johnstown, Tribes Hill and Butlersbury will be discussed on our road home to-morrow or the next day. In the meantime let us proceed eastward, noting on our way the two cities of Amsterdam and Schenectady, on the opposite bank. Also note that the ground begins to level off, and that it contains a great deal of sand. This is the result of the long years during which the Mohawk carried away the sand from the foot of the huge ice field over Upper Canada.

Before we leave the Mohawk Valley, it might be well to recall the great degree of satisfaction that the Americans in their delight in hanging. At the village of Canajoharie, on the south bank, on 21 June, 1779, was hanged Lieut. Henry Hare, an officer in Butler's Rangers, on suspicion of being a spy. At the same time, his companion Sgt. Wm. Newbury was tried for trying to seduce rebel soldiers to desert. Both were hanged in Canajoharie, in spite of the pleas of their wives.

At the same time, James Titus, a soldier of the 5th New York Regiment was found guilty of desertion. He was shot at the head of his regiment, right here in the Canajoharie Camp. At that time, Daniel McKenney was tried for endeavouring to seduce rebel soldiers to desert. He was found guilty, and was sentenced to "receive one hundred lashes on his bare back well laid on and drummed out of the camp."

A very sad episode in the history of Canajoharie. We might add that Mrs. Hare and her children eventually settled in the Cornwall area in Upper Canada.

There is a degree of satisfaction of recalling that the famous Benjamin Franklin, when he drew up the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, and inscribed this statement:

> "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men were created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness".
>
> ....Only provided that all men agree with us.....

The rebel Committee in Albany County drew up an Association, being a statement of intent to not associate with Tories, or the enemy, nor to take any action against the intent of the rebel committee, but to aid and assist in all things the action of the Congress. A number of people signed it, likely with tongue in cheek, and at the first opportunity, sought protection within British lines. Others went into hiding, in hay mows, swamps, and in the Helderbergs, the hills south of Albany, until such time as they could get away.

Refusal to sign the Association often led to persecution, tar and feathers, robbery, loss of property, both real and personal, both by day or night. In many cases, persecuted persons set out at night for protection within prison camps, or the long journey to British lines. Oftentimes, even the rebels were glad to get rid of such people, and furnished flags of truce to aid in getting rid of these other mouths to feed.

Hanging, the lash, imprisonment and tar and feathers became a way of life in Albany, now a peaceful city. Numerous deaths were by hanging, even on mere suspicion of crime. Many will recall several deaths of British adherents by hanging, such as James Loveless, whose wife and six sons escaped to Canada, as did the wife and three children of William Rogers. Joseph Betty suffered the same punishment, as did many others whose names are forgotten. However imprisonment and harsh fines were common practice. One favourite place of imprisonment for prominent Tories was an abandoned mine in Connecticut, where the poor prisoners lived underground.

Another phase in the unhappy story of the city was the result of the conflict between the provinces during the decade before the revolution. It was a sequel to the opening of the region, now known as Vermont, to settlement, following the conquest of Canada. The province of New Hampshire, considering it a part of its territory, began settlement. At the same time New York also claimed a part of the region. The matter was settled in England, and New York was allocated the western portion. As a result, the Green Mountain Boys came to be. Conflicts followed, with whippings and other brutalities. Threats were made and buildings burned. The Newyorkers appointed magistrates to control the troubles. One such was Barnabas Hough, with Daniel Walker as his helper. Both were forced to leave the region. They went to Albany, seeking help in their troubles and aid of some kind. They obtained a strange concession, namely the right to beg in the streets of Albany. Daniel was my fourth great grandfather. He became a Loyalist and one of the first settlers of Ernesttown.

Having arrived at outlet No. 24, we are about to enter Albany, by way of Washington Ave. and Central Avenue. Presently we pass the Capitol on our right with the State Library on our left. Then, turning right and then left, we descend the hill toward the river. But before that, we turn left on No. Pearl St. and pass the first church in Albany, the Dutch Reformed Church, erected in 1640. This was the church which sent the Rev. Robert McDowall to the Bay of Quinte region in 1798, as all of us are well aware.

As we pass down the hill from the Capitol, we should recall that Albany gave us its share of Loyalists. The Cartwright family of Kingston came from this city. Others from its immediate vicinity include Buis, or Boyce. Simon Cole, David Hartman, Claus, Plass and Phillips. Others may turn up with more research.

From Albany our road leads north, then across the Hudson River to Troy. From here we ascend the moorland in the direction of Bennington. We are now

making our way across the old Rensselaer Manor, stretching for miles on both sides of the river. This manor gave us many of our Loyalists of the bay of Quinte. To name a few, there are De Forest, Best, Boyce, Strader, Vandercar, Hogle, French, Rouse, VanValkenburg, Ruiter, Adams and Rogers.

An area in the south part of the manor, that of Kinderhook and Claverack, gave us the group, commanded by Lieut. Henry Simmons, numbering 27, who left their homes on August 10, 1777, on their way to join Gen. Burgoyne. Travel was largely by night, and through the woods, a distance of 70 miles, and always in danger of of meeting enemy patrols. They finally reached the British camp over the Battenkill River, eleven days later. This hardy goup included Simmons, Finkle, Bonistiel, Andrew Miller, Stover, Hess, Huffman, Baker, Peter and John Esselstein, and Hegadorn

On the road from Troy we pass through Pittstown. Here lived Henry Ruiter, a settler in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, William Rogers, who was hanged in Albany. His wife, with two sons and a daughter, escaped to Canada.

Ten miles to the north is the town of Schaticoke, whose church records are worth seeing. From here came Lt. John Howard, an early Loyalist settler on Amherst Island, as well as the Redding family, of whom David was hanged in Bennington, and Francis who became an early settler in Ernesttown.

After crossing the higher ground, we descend a long hill, and follow a bubbling stream. Presently we come to a cross road. To the left it goes to Hoosic Falls, where the river veers left on its way to the Hudson River. The road to the right leads to Pownall and Massachusetts. In 1777, you might have been surprised to see John Dafoe (Defeu, Devoet or even Dayfoot)and his five sons, come down this road, with their long muzzle-loaders over their shoulders. Also from out this road came Bisn. Buck, Alex. Nicholson, Charity French, and the Reynolds bous going off to war. Here also, lived Henry Young, Vosburgs. Ruiters, - all Loyalists.

As we approach Bennington, the tall monument, a memorial to their vistory at Bennington sticks up in the sky, like a sore thumb. For the moment we pass it by, as we will be at the battlefield tomorrow. As we descend into the Town, we will pass by the museum, which we will visit in the morning. Now we seek a good meal and a night's rest. Tomorrow is another day.

Bennington Museum is outstanding. It exhibits of primitives, glass ware, furniture and pottery will please you. There are also artifacts, booklets, etc., for sale. The one item which some may wish to see are the bones of that abu-ed Loyalist, namely David Redding (Redden), who was hanged here on June, 1778.

The story of the hanging is a sad one. Word had reached Albany that a man named Redding had been arrested in Bennington for stealing horses in Dutches County. This was in April, 1778, when the Committee asked that the prisoner be sent to Albany for trial. Shortly afterward, when the prisoner was being escorted to Albany, he managed to escape, but was retaken quickly, and returned to Bennington. He never got to Albany, as the Board in Bennington decided that they could hang him as well as anyone else. So, the trial was held in Bennington. Redden was sentenced to hang, and a day in early June was set for the event. But before that day arrived, a lawyer had said that the trial was illegal, as there were only five jurymen, instead of twelve, as ordained by British law. On the day appointed, a huge crowd gathered to see the fun, so-called. However, it was called off, and Ethan Allen, the most evil of the Green Mountain Boys, climbed on a stump to explain the delay. He added that "If Redden was not hanged, Ethan Allen himself would be". The crowd dispersed, to re-assemble at a later date.

Redden did hang in June, as Allen had intimated. Nobody wanted to bury the body, so it was given to a young man who hoped to become a doctor. He put the body in Lye, to remove the flesh from the bones. This done, he tried to assemble the body, but through inexperience, he failed. The old women of the community claimed that he was prevented from doing so, as Redden had been illegally hanged. The bones were then presented to a physician who had no trouble doing the job. The skeleton was then used at Brown University where for more than a century and a half, it was used as demonstration in the classroom for students.

Finally, about 1945, the skeleton was returned to Bennington, from whence it had come, and was turned over to the Museum. The Curator, a fine old man, whom I knew, was embarrassed by the gift. Not knowing what to do with it, he proposed to give it a decent burial in the quadrangle in front of the Museum, and erect a suitable marker, relating the sad story. The Directors of the Museum denied him this right. So, since that time, the bones are kept in the bottom drawer of a chest. Thus, anyone who wishes to see the bones of David Redden, (a dirty Tory, or a Loyalist, if I may say so), may do so. If you wish to review the bones, just ask the curator, or the deskman.

We are now leaving Bennington, after an enjoyable visit, I hope. We follow the banks of the Walloomsac River from Bennington to the west. At the first intersection out of the city, we veer left. The road to the right leads up the valley to the north. This road has always been known as Tory Hollow, because so many tories lived there. The first town is Arlington, the home of old Jehiel Hawley and his sons and sons-in-law and their children, all tories, two Burritts, Philo Hurlbut, Bisn. Buck, David Williams, (first settler at Millhaven), Benedict, Seeley, Henderson and Adams.

The next community was Manchester, from whence came Wm. Marsh, Jeremiah French, Sam Rose and Joseph Lockwood. Beyond Manchester was Clarendon, from whence came Jeremiah and Hazelton, Spencer, Daniel Walker, Solomon Johns and Abijah Osborn. The next was Rutland, giving us Robert Perry, David Shorey and Ebenezer Washburn. From nearby Paulet came Wm. Fairfield, Barnabas Hough, Rueben Hawley and David Castle. The town of Ruport gave us Josiah Cass, the refugee schoolmaster at Machiche.

Most of these men joined Col. John Peters' Queen's Loyal Rangers, who were at the battle of Bennington. Within a few moments we reach the site of that battle. The British force at that place was made up of Col. Baum's regiment of Chausseurs, supported by Col. Peters and his newly-formed regiment of rangers. They had left Burgoyne's camp at his direction to seize any supplies that could be found in Bennington. Leaving the camp on the Hudson River, they passed down the hills to Cambridge, then down the valley and along the river to the east. Here the American militia were hidden in the woods. They poured rifle fire into the exposed British, and in a few moments it was all over. The prisoners, to the number of two hundred and more, were roped in pairs and marched through Bennington while the polulace cheered wildly. They remained prisoners at least until the following winter, when they were roped together and forced to break snow roads over the hills to Wilmington, a distance of twenty miles, the snow being too deep for horses.

It has been noted that Butler's Rangers were recruited largely from the hills to the south of the Mohawk River, as well as its south bank. This part of Vermont supplied Col. Peters' Rangers, while the area about Saratoga and the banks of the Upper Hudson gave us the King's American Regiment of Major Jessup. Areas further north furnished Leake's party and other companies of

Loyalists. Sir John Johnson's two battalions of Rangers came largely from the north bank of the Mohawk.

We are now leaving the site of the battle of Bennington and are taking the path tread by Col. Baum on his way to battle, only in the opposite direction. This means down the Walloomsac valley, then up the wide valley of the Owl kill to Cambridge. Please note on a hill high above the village of Cambridge the Mary McClellan Hospital. As an intern in Albany, I used to drive up here to visit my future wife, then a nurse at this hospital. I still have fond memories of this pleasant valley, with the hills towering on both sides.

This pretty valley, along with the White Creek Valley gave us several members of the Leake, or Lake family, James Parrott, Thos. Orr, John McKenney, Peter McDougall and Samuel Hindman. As we climb the hills to the Hudson River, we remember that a group of Palatine German settlers, who had first lived in western Ireland, but later had come to America, and were early and Loyal settlers in Camden Valley, just to the east. I have never visited the valley but Mrs. Eula Lapp has, and has told their story in her book "To Their Heirs Forever". Perhaps she might add a bit to our knowledge by noting just where the valley lies. From the Camden Valley came the Switzers, Carscallens, Hecks, Dulmages, Detlors, Lawrences, and others.

On reaching Greenwich, we are bordering on the Argyle Patent, from which came Alexander Campbell and his two sons, James and Archibald, and several daughters, as well as Peter Gilchrist.

In this same area is Fort Edward, on the east bank of the Upper Hudson River. Here resided Pat Smyth, the postmaster and J.P., as well as his brother Doctor George, both notable Loyalists. Here, also, lived William Bell and his sons; - these boys in their teens were observers when the two Indian groups fought over Jane McCrea, and killed her. One group was taking her through the lines to her lover, Lieut. David Jones, when the other group, thinking her as a hostage, and worth a price as such, attempted to take her from the others. As a result she was killed and her scalp was the only item available for presentation to her lover. The Bells later settled on the Bay of Quinte. Other residents of the Fort were John German, Hugh Munro, Kenneth Fraser, Amos Lucas, Israel, Richard and Farrington Ferguson, Lemuel Caswell and Bartholomew Carley.

Still further to the north were the kindred towns, or townships, of Kingsbury and Queensbury, side by side. They were settled by men from Connecticut, most of whom were Loyalists. To name a few, we have Asa Richardson, Samuel Brownson, father and son, Pindles by the half dozen, James Bradshaw, Pickel, Hoffnel, father and son, James and Cyrenuc Parks, Adam Vent, Sherwoods and Phillips.

By arriving at the Battenkill River, at its debouchment into the Hudson, we have entered the Saratoga District, which was on both sides of the river. Almost all of the Loyalists from this district were members of Jessup's Loyal Americans, later to be known as Jessup's Loyal Rangers. At the end of the war, this regiment settled in the Brockville-Leeds and Ernesttown areas. They include such names as Conklin, Mosher, Perry, Wm. Rogers, Rose, Burley, Peter VanCamp and his four sons and four sons-in-law, Hoffman, Maybee, Hicks, McPherson, Storms, the many sons of Simon Snider, Stover, Loelace, etc., etc.

From Stillwater, a few miles to the south came Whitman, Barnet, Scott, Isaac Mann, Sr. and Jr., Israel Tompkins. Also John Freeman who resided on the battlefield of Saratoga, which was fought in September, 1777. John and his son Thomas, aged 12 years, had joined the service, but had been forced to take their large family out of the battle zone. Their house was riddled with shells, the flow of battle across the fields had destroyed their crops. All was a complete loss, and John, his wife and their nine children set out for Canada. On the way the children contracted small pox, and the parents and six of the nine children died of the disease, somewhere along the banks of the Richelieu River. The son Thomas was an early settler in Ernesttown.

We propose to visit the field of Battle, which lies about ten miles south of the large monument which the Americans erected to mark the spot of Burgoyne's surrender in October, 1777. After a brief look, we return to the village, where we turn west on our homeward journey.

Next on our road is Saratoga Springs, where we are in the midst of the Kayaderosseros Patent, the homeland of the Jessups. It extended northward to the Glenn Falls area. Many of Jessup's rangers came from this Patent, as well as from Saratoga and Ballston communities. From the latter area came Knapp, McIlmoyl, Hyatt, Peter McPherson, Williams, Fraser, Grant and David Hunter.

Now that we are free at last of the battlefields, let's lean back and rest as we pass through the quiet countryside of Johnstown. This evening will be an exciting one, under the pleasing eye of Colonel Briggs, a member of the Governor Simcoe Branch, and the officer in charge of Johnstown Hall.

I always seem to feel the tension abroad in this community, its residents and tenants throughout the district, arising, and still persisting from that 18th of May, 1776. This was a day of decision and equally sudden and rapid action. The prelude to that day goes back many years to the day that William Johnson, a young Irishman, arrived in America to look after the estate of his uncle, Admiral Peter Warren, who had recently bought an estate on the south side of the Mohawk River, west of Schoharie River. Not long thereafter, William bought some land on the north side of the river, as he learned that land traffic followed that side. Here he built his first home, later buying more land, and removing to the present side of Johnstown. He took an active part in the development of the valley, and became Superintendent of Indian Affairs, General of Militia, and was granted a Baronetcy and also granted 50,000 acres of land. He brought in Scottish families as tenants, as his lands increased. Eventually, in 1774, he died suddenly, and his son by his first wife, Sir John, succeeded to his estate. As the clouds of war darkened the horizon, Sir John was considered of the King's party, and the rebels sent an armed force to arrest him. At that time, he gave his parole, and remained at Johnstown. Then, in May, 1776, another armed force was sent and remained at Johnstown. Then, in May, 1776, another armed force was sent to Johnstown for the same purpose. Sir John, having been forewarned, sent word to all parts of his domain, asking all who wished to accompany him to Canada to assemble at the Hall as soon as possible, with food and valuables, and ready for flight.

By five o'clock that afternoon, Sir John and about 170 followers, with a few wives and children, departed down the Sacandaga Valley, dragging two small field guns, just as the rebel force entered the eastern end of the village. They arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Racquet River, nineteen days later, a torn, starving, footsore party, but free of the enemy.

Almost 125 years later the ruins of the two field pieces were found in the depths of the Adirondacks, and, so we are led to believe, they now stand before Johnstown Hall.

Johnstown contains several old buildings dating back to pre-revolutionary days. There is the Town or City Hall, the old Church with churchyard, and Johnson Hall itself. These should be seen especially the Hall, which will be our privilege, under the guidance of Col. Briggs.

It is hoped that we will be able to visit Butlersbury, the home of Col. John Butler, commander of Butler's Rangers. This delightful old home is several miles Johnstown. It sits on high ground overlooking the Mohawk Valley. The view from its lawn is most impressive.

Before leaving Johnstown, we should realize that practically all of Sir John Johnson's soldiers came from the north side of the Mohawk River. These persons were a strange mixture of Scots who had recently come from the Old Land to become Johnson's tenants. They were McDonnells by the dozen, Grants, Frasers, McMillans, Cameron, McIntyre, McLean, Murchison, McGregor, and many others. They were also many persons of Palatine German, Dutch and Swedish origin, as well as a scattering of English and Irish. Names which are known to us in the Bay of Quinte District are Morden, Cryderman, Murdoff, Hough, Waldroft, Quin, Sherman, Bowen Christie, Ault, Boice, Crouse, Cotter, Howell, VanKoughnett, Mittz, Link, Huff, and many others.

After saying farewell to Johnstown, we will be descending to the Mohawk at Fonda. In this area was the first home of Sir William Johnson, known as Fort Johnson, which is now a museum, and historical place. Further west we reach Palatine Bridge, where we turn north to Stone Arabia. I will never know why it received this name. Perhaps someone can figure it out. It was here that Sir John Johnson and his regiment, supported by Indian allies, fought off the rebels in a desperate attack, in which their leader, Col. Brown was slain. Sir John had approached the lower valley of the Mohawks by a route along the southern tier of rivers. He then descended the Schoharie River to where it emptied into the Mohawk. Along this stream, he dealt a severe blow to the rebel source of food, by destroying everything in sight,--- buildings, mills, crops and animals. On reaching the Mohawk, he proceeded to Johnstown to rescue his valuables which had been previously hidden. Then he started for Canada. His army was intercepted at Stone Arabia. After the brief battle, his force departed for Canada.

One side issue of this battle is of interest to the Bay of Quinte people. Lieut. George McGinniss, a son of the Capt. by that name who died in the battle of Lake George, and son of Mrs. McGinniss, the heroine of the earlier years, whose story has already been told, was wounded in the knee. He was completely incapacitated, and was carried on a horse for many miles. At one point on the way to Niagara, he had to be left in the forest near the present city of Rochester, under the care of an Indian. Here he remained for almost a month before he could be brought to Niagara. They had subsisted on what could be found in the woods. His active service was ended and he was transferred to Montreal. At the peace he settled in the eastern part of Bath on farm Lot 11. But, as he was unable to farm, and had a small family, he removed to Amherst Island, where some of his descendants still reside.

There is much more that we could see, but we have had enough for now. So, lean back, close your eyes, and enjoy a few minutes of relaxation, as we leave the Mohawk valley and take a northern route home through groves of evergreens and occasional quiet villages.

We are now passing through the village of Salisbury, noted as the home of Linus Yale, the inventor of the famous Yale lock and the modern door lock. To him and his birthplace we owe a debt of gratitude.

Not far west of this village we come to a spot which always excites me. We arrive at a point where we seem to climb to the top of a broad hill, which seems more like the top of the world, from which, with wings, one might take off into the wild blue yonder, like an eagle, climbing high on an updraft, then to float down the wind into dark valleys and deep rivers to the end of time. Please hang on your seats until we are out of danger.

In a few minutes we will enter the village of Fairfield. Its name gives us a feeling of kinship. Not because of its name, but rather because in the early days, there was a Medical School here where some of our early doctors received their training in the 1815-1840 period. All told, thirteen Ontario doctors received diplomas from Fairfield. Of these, five later practised in the Bay of Quinte region. As their names are a part of our history, here they are:

1. Dr. Thomas Chamberlain received his diploma and his licence in 1837. He practised for years in Napanee.

2. Dr. Benjamon S. Cory, born in 1805, took lectures at Fairfiled in 1825-26, following which he practised in Wellington, without a licence. He took further lectures in 1829-30, when he graduated.

3. Dr. John K. Fairfield, the grandfather of the late Mrs. Gutzeit, and younger brother of Judge Fairfield of Picton, after lectures at Fairfield, was licenced in 1836. He paractised in Foxboro, near Belleville.

4. Dr. Robert McLean was educated at the Bath Academy, under Barnabus Bidwell. He took courses at Fairfield, and studied with Doctor Sampson, of Kingston. He practised in Belleville, where he became Mayor of the City. He retired to Ernesttown, where he finally gave up the ghost.

5. Dr. James P. Powers graduated from Fairfield in 1818. He practised in Demorestville, and later in Colborne.

Some miles beyond Fairfield, the road descends along the bank of a babbling brook and down a winding hill to the village of Middleville, a quiet village on the banks of West Canada Creek. The Highway follows the stream to another village -- Newport. A few miles north of this village there is an Indian trail which crosses the creek. Major John Ross, commander of the second Batt. of Sir John's "Royal Greens" the soldiers who came to Fort Frontenac in the summer of 1783 to rebuild the fort and to prepare for the influx of the Loyalists in the following spring, had led a part of his men on a raid into the Mohawk Valley. This was in October, 1781. After several brushes with the rebel militia, Major Ross took this trail on his way back to Carleton Island. A party of rebels attempted to intercept his

crossing of the creek at this point, where a brief skirmish occurred. A small group under the command of Capt. Walter Butler, acting as rear-guard, defended the west bank. In the action, Capt. Butler was killed, scalped, and his body left to the creatures of the woods. Ross and his composite party returned safely, bringing with them twenty-four American prisoners. Of his party, thirteen were killed, thirteen were wounded and forty-nine were missing.

I have at last finished my repetitious comments. I shall happily say that I leave you to your own imaginations. You may now lean back, close your eyes, and take a long breath. The chatter is at an end. And may you dream that you are on the way to the Land of Oz, or better still, the Land of Nod, if you are so inclined. I feel that way myself, so, sweet dreams and farewell.

HCB:gs

H.C. Burleigh

Dom. Archives
1905 Pt 1.

Fort Frontenac or De Katarakoui at the Eastern Entrance of Lake Ontario.

Plan of the fort Frontenac or Katarakoui
Sent by M. Denonville, 13 Nov., 1685
1 Plan — Order No. 522

Plan of fort Frontenac situated to the East of Lake Ontario and on the North shore.
M. Chaussegros de Léry, fils. — 11 Oct., 1726.
1 Plan — Order No. 523.

Plan of fort Frontenac.
M. Chaussegros de Léry, fils — 11 Dec., 1738
1 Plan — Order No. 524.

Plan of fort Frontenac or Katarakoui.
No author's name. — No date.
1 Plan — Order No. 525.

11 October, 1967.

The Editor,
Napanee Beaver.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I have read the very interesting article in a recent issue of The Beaver regarding the Old Fourth Line Church. It furnishes a good deal of information not before recorded in print, and much credit should go to Iona Wagerman for her diligence in its preparation.

Unfortunately, she is not entirely right in her deductions. Firstly, she quotes from the History of Lennox and Addington that

"both (churches) were built after the same pattern, of the same size . ."

If this is so, then someone is in error. One has but to compare these two buildings to be struck with the truth. They are NOT of the same pattern and size.

Secondly, the truth of the matter is revealed by an item from the diary of John C. Clark, 1831-1864. It reads, as follows:

1862, December 31. The old Fourth Concession Methodist Chapel in Ernesttown is taken down, and I believe sold.

One must therefore conclude that the present church was erected after 1862. It is possible that timbers from the old chapel may have been used in its construction. However, the truth would appear to be that the old chapel was originally built in 1790 on lot 25, Concession 1, of Ernesttown, near Garrett's Bay, dismantled in 1816 and re-erected on the site of the present church, and finally taken down and sold in 1862. It is very definite that this spot has served its community for over 150 years. In its cemetery rest such Loyalists as James Garrett, [illegible], Jacob Ulmer and Daniel Rose. It is to be expected that the Township will assume its legal responsibility in preserving this last resting place of many of its honored ancestors.

Old Timer.

Dear Editor

I have read the very interesting ~~item~~ article in your paper regarding the old Fourth Line Church. It furnishes a good deal of information not before recorded in print, and much credit should go to Mona Hagerman for her diligence in its preparation.

~~Now~~ Unfortunately, she is not entirely right in her assumptions. Firstly, she quotes from the History of Lennox and Addington that "both (churches) were built after the same pattern, of the same size". If this is so, then someone is wrong. One has only to compare these two buildings to strike with the truth of the matter. They are definitely not of the same pattern and size.

Secondly, the truth is revealed in an item from the diary of John C. Clark, 1831-1864, which reads, as follows:

1862, December 31. The old Fourth Concession Methodist Chapel in Ernestown is taken down, and I believe sold.

One must therefore conclude that the present church was erected after 1862, admittedly some of the timbers from the old chapel may have been used in its construction. However, the truth would appear to be ~~It is doubtful~~ that the old Chapel was originally built in 1792 by Robert Clark on Lot 25, Concession 1 of Ernestown, near Parrotts Bay, ~~torn down~~ dismantled in 1816 and re-erected on the site of the present church, and finally taken down and sold, ~~torn~~ down in 1862. It is very definite that this spot has served its community for over 150 years. In its cemetery rests such loyalists as James Parrott, James Lake, Jacob Comer and Daniel Rose, together with many of their descendants. It is to be expected that the Township authorities will preserve this last resting place of many of its honored ancestors. Interested

Peter's Loyalist Claim states that he was late of Franklin, in Bergen County, New Jersey, which likely was in the neighborhood of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Ramapo. The Claim continues: "He joined Gen. Howes Army in December 1776 & brought in 60 men for the 4th Batal of the N. Jersey Volunteers. Says he was put in arrest by his Coll. Gen. Skinner for disobedience of orders. Says that he was never Tried. Says he resigned his commission. He afterwards went into the country by order of the Commander in Chief to get intelligence & raised 40 men for Coll Bayard."

Peter Ruttan served as captain in the 4th Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, and later in the war with the 3rd Battalion

In the Summer of 1783, when it was necessary to evacuate the British troops and adherents from New York City, ~~Capt.~~ Peter Ruttan was chosen as Captain of Associated Loyalists to lead a group of discharged soldiers and refugees to Canada. The group under his command, comprising 8 men, and a total of some 84 persons, boarded the ~~Brig~~ Hope in the first week of July, their object the City of Quebec. Arriving at its destination about mid August, the Brig was forwarded to Sorel, Quebec, ~~on~~ four days later, arriving at its final destination early in September. Here, the group went into Winter Quarters to await the coming Spring and final settlement. Captain Peter Ruttan, in a return of Refugee Loyalists, is shown with wife and two children, a son and daughter over 10 years of

b Nov. 9 1829
Sylvester Burleigh died Dec 1912 aged 84
b. 14.3.1833 3 1923
Martha Burleigh died Feb 21 aged 90
b 22.1.1857 1940
Wesley Burleigh died June 20th aged 83½
Keziah Smith b 1853 May 1935

Aaron Smith died Oct 13 1905
Lucretia Smith died Dec 1901
Alfred Smith died 1st Aug 1931 – 69 yrs
Melissa Smith died Feb 17 1920 63 yrs.
Merton Smith died Oct 2 1914 36 yrs
James Smith (Stitt) born Nov 3. 1894
Ivan (Frank's son) died Aug 31 1920 aged 15 yrs

Mother died Oct 3rd b. 15.5.1862 1951
Dad b 22.1.1857 " June 16th 1940
Uncle Herb " Oct 9th b 31.10.1872 1959
Marion B. b. 1885 Mar. 14th 1904
George d. Jan 4th 1949
Marion Percy Oct 27 1964
Harry Feb 21st 1960
Uncle Eugene b 16.2.1867 d 15 June 194
Aunt Nettie d. Oct 1938
Jo Percy b. 23.5.1909 d. 21.8.1923
son of Eugene Percy

[illegible]

L. Adelia Duggins
585 Atlantic St.
Bridgeport, Conn. 06604
19 Sept. 1965

Dear Mr. Burleigh:
No apology is needed! I'm lucky that a person of your importance and talents bothers to write to me at all. Both my father's doctors refused to consider his going to Europe this year. This trip belonged most especially to Dad and me so I couldn't go without him. Twenty years of planning together couldn't be negated that easily. I went to Tennessee instead and spent the two weeks with him. I called him "Mr Bag o' Bones" and he liked that. When one gets that far down, one can only laugh - don't dare cry. I've made new reservations for August '66 - and for a whole month this time.
The whole clan gathered in Tennessee for nephew Victor's marriage. He married Rebecca Boyd. Mealtime usually saw 45 to 50 on hand. I know the family is wonderful but I'd forgotten just how wonderful. You've worked awfully hard on our Browns but if you could have seen Joseph Allison and Isabella McCaughan's descendants you'd have had no regrets!

I had one very special experience in Tennessee. My ancestor, Jeremiah Compton, b. 1754, Brunswick, New Jersey, died in Sevier Co., Tennessee. No one has ever found his grave. My brother and I drove over one afternoon last week and visited Sevier Co.'s oldest pioneer cemetery - my brother said I got out of the car and walked directly to Jeremiah Compton's grave. He would not believe I didn't know where it was. It was marked by a flat stone and dirt had washed over it - I scraped the dirt away with the toe of my shoe and there it was:

Jeremiah H. Compton
Private Virginia Militia
Revolutionary War
1754 - 1844

William Browne of Brunswick Co., N.J. was the common 999 grandfather of Jeremiah Compton and Abraham Lincoln. Jeremiah's granddaughter, Hialtha Rogers Compton, married Nathan T. Henson, my mother's grandfather - I'm sentimental! I can't help it. I felt as though Jeremiah knew I had come to pay my respects -

So you see why I'll always be grateful to you. I've treasured every Brown you found. Mom was so proud of her Canadian Browns and she talked all her life of going to visit their homeland. She would be so proud that they've been properly recorded in the family lineage - Just this week my twelve year old niece, Vivian Clarice, was

working on her Autobiography for her English class and when I looked it over for her, she'd put in her Brown ancestors - all of them!

You remember when you answered my letter saying you doubted we'd get very far with these Browns - records being as they are? You, God bless you, went far beyond anything you'd expected to find - I remember the week-end you spent toiling over the crazy mess of records I sent you, and said the charming Mr. Burleigh, "you can imagine what a miserable week-end it was!"

Yes I can and I did!

I've verified every record you found on our Browns and I've trailed their descendants from Syracuse to California. The lineage looks quite respectable - you are quite right. It's my job now because the other records are in U.S.A. and in England. I'm going to have many years of pleasure looking them up.

I'm enclosing a small check - not for payment - one doesn't pay for the kind of personal attention I got - But perhaps it will get for you something you want. I hope so. I'll always love you and wish you well. May God protect and smile upon you for many more warm years.

Lotsolove,

Adelia

Vol 47 (16) N.Y. B. of Cl. Soc

Jan to Dec 1782 1

Pay Roll of Capt Wm. Hugh Hughes at Fishkill N.Y.
Jas Galloway tentmaker hospital; pay from 31.12. at £12 per annum

---

Will Recorded at Albany Aug 28 1787

Wm Davis, wife (←)
Sons Saml Davis
Henry "
John "
William.
Dau Hester Miller
Son Charles Davis
Grson Abraham "
David "

So Highland, Putnam Co. N.Y.
Galloway, Wm. d. 25.3.1869 æ 85.5.0

Freeman of Philipsburg 7.4.1778 7
Thos Burns Sexton
Samuel Garrison
Benj. Brown
Joh Duisenberry Highway Master
W Davids Esq "
David " "

Records of Dutch Ref Ch N.Y.
Church Members List.

1718
(Op de belydenisse des Geloofs)
Maria Mareis wed. van James Davids.

1746 Den 10 maart met attestatie
Maria Mak-Kinsy, h.v. van David Davidse van Pakeepsee

Dutch Reformed Church of New York
(New York Bingr. & Gen. Records)

Dutch Ref. Ch. N.Y.
Davids

1690, 14 Feb. Everardt Heybertszen, g.m., van Vlissingen in Zeeland en Catharina Davids, j.m. van Milspadts, beide woonende alhier

1727, 23 Oct. Willem, son of John Davids Kadye Demong
Wit.: Isaac Kafo, Isabel Prentem

Nov 1 Jacomyntje, dau. of David Davidse, Annatje Mackenne
Sp. Baltus Van Kleek, Sara Varick & huisvy

1752, June 6 David, son David Davidse & Annetje Meckenne
Sp. Michael Schurien, Maria Thuten, 2 huisvy.

1755, June 4 Cornelius, son of " " "
Sp Cornelius Van Cleef, Eva Swartwout hus v v Gerrit-Davidse

1757, Dec. 17 Anna, da. David Davidse, Belitje van Weert
Sp. Petrus Davids, Margretje Wood, y.d.

1758, Feb. 15 Anna, da. David Davidse, Anna Mekkenne
Sp Johannes Davidse, Eva Swartwout, h. v v.
Gerrit Davidse

1762 Oct. 12 Johannes, son Johannis Davids, Elizabeth Walker.
Sp Johannes Spagh., Jannetje Freer, y.d.

1730, 4 Apr Janitie Davids & Albertus Gardenier sp. for bapt of Philipsburg of son of Rombout Banckes & Niesse De Groot.
Members of Church

1746 19 May Maria Mak-kensy, h.v., David Davidse van Pakeepsie

1718 Marie Marees wid van James Davids

1.9.7.5

William Graham
of Morphie
living 1434-69

David Graham
of Morphie
living 1473

Henry Graham
of Morphie

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. St Margaret of Scotland
Dec., 1940 State Library, Albany, N.Y.

The Parentage of Agatha, Wife of Prince Edward the Exile.

by
Marcellus D. R. von Redlich, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.L.

Canut the Dane caused the assassination of Edmund II Ironsides and sent the latter's sons,

Edward and Edmund,

to Olaf Skötkong, King of Sweden, in 1017, with the request that they be quietly murdered (Olaf was a half-brother of Canute's mother).

Olaf failed to do it and died in 1024, when his son, Anund Jacobson, succeeded as King of Sweden, still protecting the boys. They remained there for 12 years and fled only in 1028, when Canute defeated Norway and Sweden. At that time, accompanied by St. Olaf and his son, Magnus of Norway, they went to Yaroslav I., Prince of Kiev, and brother-in-law of St Olaf.

Edmund and Edward were still guests of Yaroslav I., Prince of Kiev, when he was visited, approximately in 1039, by the two exiled Hungarian Princes, Andrew (Andrés) and Levente. At this time Prince Andrew married Anastasia, daughter of Yaroslav.

Upon the invitation of Prince Andrew, Edward and Edmund went to Hungary and were present at the coronation of Andrew as King of Hungary about 1046. And it is in Hungary that Prince Edward the Exile married Agatha between the year 1043 and 1045.

Reliable historical data reveal that Agatha was the daughter of Ernest II (Ernö), Duke of Swabia, or Herman IV., Duke of Swabia, or of Lindolf, Count von Braunschweig, all three of whom were half-brothers of Heinrich III, surnamed the Black,

Parentage of Agatha, wife of Prince Edward the Exile.

Holy Roman Emperor. There is no convincing proof as to which of the half-brothers was Agatha's father. However, there is ample and positive proof that she was the daughter of one of the half-brothers of Emperor Heinrich III. The logical conclusion based on circumstantial evidence is that Agatha was the daughter of Ernest (Ernö), Duke of Swabia who married a daughter of Hugo, ~~Counts of~~ von Egisheim, and by her had a daughter.

Gisele, dau. & heiress of Herman II., Duke of Swabia, by his wife, Gerberga of Arles (dau. of Conrad, surnamed Le Pacifique, King of Burgundy, by his wife, Mathilda, dau. of Louis IV of France), was thrice married

1. 1st Bruno, Count von Braunschweig and had one son
   Liudolf, Count von Braunschweig, who died in 1038.
2. 2nd Ernest I (Ernö), Markgraf of Austria, and ~~by~~ by her became Duke of Swabia, and had by him two sons.
   a. Ernest II, Duke of Swabia, assassinated 18.28-8-1030.
   b. Herman IV " " " , who died 28.7.1038.
3. 3rd Emperor Conrad II. They had issue,
   Heinrich III, Holy Roman Emperor, b. 28.10.1017; d. 5.10.1056.

Agatha was the daughter ~~of~~ the afore-mentioned
Liudolf, Count von Braunschweig, or
Ernest II (Ernö), Duke of Swabia
and thus a granddaughter of Gisele, and a 3rd great grand-daughter of Louis IV of France.

Prince Edmund died in Hungary, and left no issue.

Margaret, daughter of Prince Edward and Agatha, was born in Hungary about 1046, presumably at Püspök-Nádasd, in the Castle granted to Prince Edward by the Hungarian King.

Parentage of Agatha, Wife of Prince Edward the Exile

according to a decree believed by some to exist, however this decree was not found or established.

There is no doubt about the fact that Margaret was of English, French, German and Hungarian Royal blood.

Prince Edward and Agatha, with their three children — Edgar, Margaret and Christina, returned to England about 1057. Prince Edward died soon thereafter.

Prince Edgar, son of Prince Edward and his wife Agatha, found it advisable to leave England and decided to return to Hungary; therefore, he, with his mother Agatha and his two sisters, Margaret and Christine, left England about December, 1069. They never reached Hungary, for their ship was lost in a storm and they were forced to land on the Scottish coast, where they became the welcome guests of Malcolm III., King of Scotland.

Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore or "Great Head," by his Celtic subjects, married Ingebiorge, widow of the Northman, Earl Thorfinn, and had one son Duncan.

King Malcolm III. married, secondly, in 1070, Margaret, daughter of Prince Edward the Exile and his wife Agatha. Thus the Hungarian-born Princess Margaret — Saint Margaret — ~~daughd~~ became the Queen of the Scots, and the issue of this marriage, Princess Mathilda, became Queen of England as the wife of King Henry I.

(Another child, St. David, King of Scotland, was ancestor of the Bruce and Stewart Kings of Scotland, as well as England.)

Mohr Macalastair," = John Gow, of Gourdie, co Perth (he d. 1858)

Graeme of Garvock

Stuart, Mary, dau of Robert III = as 2d wife Wm Graeme of Kincardine

Stewart, Anne, dau. of John of Ardtullie & Cardneys = 1678 James Graeme of Garvock.

Graeme of Inchbrakie & Aberuthven.

Robertson, Alexander of Lude = Beatrice Graeme c 1620 } dans of Geo.
" " Alexander of Struan = Margaret " " } Graeme of Inchbrakie

Stewart James Lord Innermeath (afterwards Earl of Athole) gave charter dated 1607 to George Graeme

Stewart, of Fincastle, Robert = 1792 Louisa dau Robt Graeme.

Sutherland-Graeme of Graemes Hall

Stewart, Anne, dau. of Sir Archibald, of Burray, Bart = c1640 Patrick Graeme

Graham of Fintry

Stuart, Lady Mary, dau. of Robt III & widow of George, Earl of Angus & of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure = 1406 Sir Wm Graham of Kincardine

Graham of Murraythall & Bertha Park, co Perth

Stuart, James, Lord Innermeith, sold estate of Balgowan to John Graham in 1584

Graham of Airth

Lumsdaine, of Blanerne, = c 1720 Rachel dau James Graham of Airth

Anstruther, Elizabeth, 3d dau of Sir Alexander, Knt, of Thirdpart, co. Fife = Wm Graham of Airth 17 Jan 1839.

Bontine Cunninghame-Graham of Gartmore, Co Perth

Stewart, Lad Henrietta, dau of Earl of Galloway = Wm Cunninghame 12th Earl of Glencairn c 1725

Grant of Lichborough, co Northampton

Marriott of Badby, Jane, eldest dtr & coheiress of Robert (who d 1811 aged 31) = Edward Grant

1·9·6·16

- Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of Argyll — b. m. D. 1493
  - Archibald Roy Campbell of Kilbride
    - Sir Duncan Campbell, Ld Campbell — 1·9·6·16·1
    - Margaret Stewart — 1·9·6·16·2
  - Elizabeth Somerville — 1·9·6·16·3, 1·9·6·16·4
- Archibald Campbell, 2d Earl of Argyll
  - Isabel Stewart, dau. Geo.
    - John Stewart, Lord of Lorn — b. m. D. 1463
      - Robert Stewart of Lorn — 1·9·6·16·5
      - Joanna (Margaret) Stewart, dau. Robt Duke of Albany — 1·9·6·16·6
      - 1·9·6·16·7
      - 1·9·6·16·8
- Janet Campbell — m. D. 1545/6
  - John Stewart, 1st Earl of Lennox — b. m. D. 1495
    - Sir Alan Stewart — b. m. D. 1439
      - Sir John Stewart of Darnley — 1·9·6·16·9
      - Elizabeth Lennox — b. m. D. 12 Feb 1426/9 — 1·9·6·16·10
      - Catherine Seton
        - Sir Wm Seton of Seton — 1·9·6·16·11
        - 1·9·6·16·12
    - Margaret Montgomery
      - Alexander, 1st Ld Montgomery
        - Sir John Montgomery — 1·9·6·16·13
        - Agnes dau of Alexander of the Isles, Earl Ross — 1·9·6·16·14
      - Margaret Boyd
        - Sir Thos Boyd of Kilmarnock — b. m. d. 9 June 1439 — 1·9·6·16·15, 1·9·6·16·16
- Elizabeth Stewart

George Douglas
4th Earl of Angus
b. 1430
m
d 1463

William Douglas
2d Earl of Angus
b 1398
m 1425
d 1437

George Douglas 1.9.7.1.1
1st Earl of Angus
b. about 1379
m
d. 1403

Princess Mary Stewart 1.9.7.1.2

Margaret Hay
b
d. 1486

Sir William Hay of Yester 1.9.7.1.3
b
m
d 1421

Alicia Hay of Errol 1.9.7.1.4

Archibald Douglas
5th Earl of Angus
"Bell the Cat"
b 1449
m before 1465
d 1514

Isabell

Isabella Sibbald

Sir Wm Douglas
of Glenbervie
b 1471
m
d 9 Sep 1513

Robert 1st Ld. Boyd

d. 1482 (1469?)

Elizabeth Boyd

Mamota (or Janet) Maxwell
b
d. 1473

Sir Thos Boyd
of Kilmarnock
b
m
d 9 July 1439

Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock 1.9.7.1.9
b
m
d 7 Jul 1432

Joanna Montgomery of Ardrossan 1.9.7.1.10

1.9.7.1.11

1.9.7.1.12

Sir John Maxwell
2nd of Caldenwood

Robert Maxwell 1.9.7.1.13
1st of Caldenwood

1.9.7.1.14

1.9.7.1.15

Margaret Borthwick

William 1st Ld Borthwick

1.9.7.1.16

1·9·7·3

- Sir Robert Keith
  - b
  - m
  - d before 20 July 1430
  - Sir William Keith
    - b
    - m about 1410
    - d
    - Sir Edward Keith 1·9·7·3·1
      - b
      - m before July 1305
      - d. before 1351
      - Isabella Sinton of Sinton
    - Margaret Fraser o. ch. then
      - John Fraser
  - Wm Keith 1st Earl Marischal
    - b
    - m
    - d 1463
    - Elizabeth Lindsay
      - Sir David Lindsay 1st Earl of Crawford
        - b 1366
        - m 1380
        - d 1407
        - Sir Alexander Lindsay
          - b 1358
          - m
          - d 1382
          - Katherine Sterling of Glenurk & Edzell
        - Princess Elizabeth
          - King Robert II
            - b 1313
            - m
            - d 1390
            - Elizabeth Muir of Rowallan 1·9·7·3·8
  - Wm. Keith 2d Earl Marischal
    - b ~~1455~~
    - m
    - d 1483
    - ? Mary Hamilton of Cadzow.

1.9.7.8

- Sir John Seympeour of Dudhope
  - b
  - m
  - d. 1465
  - Sir James Seympeour of Dudhope
    - b
    - m
    - d. 14 July 1411
    - Egidia Maxwell
      - Sir John Seympeour of Dudhope 1.9.7.8.1
        - d. 1383
        - Regnes Glassary dau. of Gilbert 1.9.7.8.2
      - Sir John Maxwell of Pollock 1.9.7.8.3
        - b 1360
        - d 1405
        - Isabella Lindsay 1.9.7.8.4
  - Sir James Seympeour of Dudhope
    - b
    - m
    - d. 1478
    - Isabella Olyphant
      - Sir William Olyphant
        - Sir John Olyphant 1.9.7.8.5
      - ? Isabel Stewart ? of Doun
        - ? Sir John Stewart ? Ld of Doun ?
  - Mariot Seympeour
    - b
    - m 1475 Robt Arbuthnott
    - d
    - Margaret Maitland

1.9.7.7.

- Robt. Arbuthnott of that Ilk
  b
  m
  d 1450
  - Hugh Arbuthnott of that Ilk
    b
    m
    d
    w. 13 Mar 1446
    - Philip Arbuthnott 1.9.7.7.1
      b
      m
      d
    - Margaret Douglas of Dalkeith 1.9.7.7.2
  - Margaret Keith
    b
    d 1419
    - Sir Robt Keith Sr. Marischal 1.9.7.7.3
      b
      m
      d before 20 July 1430
    - Elizabeth Lindsay 1.9.7.7.4
- David Arbuthnott
  b
  m
  d 1470
  - Celis Ogilvy
    - Sir Walter Ogilvy
      b
      m
      d. 1440
      - Sir Walter Ogilvy ~~Wester Powrie of Auchterhouse~~ 1.9.7.7.5
        b
        m
        d 1392
      - Isabel ~~to Drummond~~ Ramsay of Auchterhouse ~~heiress of Lintrathen~~ 1.9.7.7.6
    - Isabel to Drummond heiress of Lintrathen
- Sir Robt. Arbuthnott of that Ilk
  b
  m (cont.) 10 Sep. 1475
  d
- Elizabeth Durham of Grange
  b
  d. 1488

1.9.7.9

- Sir John Oliphant
  - b
  - m
  - d. 23 Jan 1445/6
  - Sir Wm Oliphant
    - Sir John Oliphant
    - ? Isabel Stewart
      - Sir John Stewart of Lorn
  - Lawrence 1st Ld Oliphant
    - Patrick Ogilvy of Auldie
      - Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Auldie
        - b
        - m
        - d after 14 Jul 1421
      - ? Janet Gray of Broxmouth
    - Christian Keith
      - Sir Alexander Keith of Fendon
      - Margaret Stewart
    - Margaret Ogilvy alive in 1471
  - John 2nd Ld Oliphant
    - b.
    - m
    - d before 18 Nov. 1516
    - Gilbert Hay
      - Sir Wm Hay
        - b
        - m
        - d 1436
        - Margaret Gray of Broxmouth
      - Elena Hay of Yester
        - Sir Wm Hay of Yester
          - b
          - m
          - d 1421
        - Elena Hay of Erroll
    - William Hay 1st Earl of Erroll
      - b
      - m before 17 Mar 1449/50
      - d
    - Isabel Hay of Erroll
  - Beatrix Douglas
    - James Douglas 7th Earl of Douglas

1.9.7.4

- Thos. 2d Lord Erskine

Marion Erskine

m. about 1450

of the Blood Royal.

Fawkes

Cuthbert Walter Fawkes Q.C. Attorney-Gen. of Gibraltar b. 3 Ap. 1855
m. 1884 Evelyn Fanny, da. George John Johnson of Castle-
steads, co Cumberland

1401 W. 10th St.
Santa Ana, Calif. #92703
July 29, 1965

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

Have intended to write you after returning home to thank you for letting us copy what data you had on the Bull family but found both my mother and husband ill so have been kept real busy. Now I am just getting over a severe cold probably taken from being tired. We slid your records under your door so that no one could pick them up from the waiting room, but we did leave your book on the table there.

Since studying all the records that I brought home with me, including a copy of the Bull genealogy prepared by Dr. A.C.Bowerman of Bloomfield and published in the Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records, Vol.5-6, I feel quite certain that my great-great grandfather's (Jacob Bull's) father was the 7th child of Josiah Bull and ..... Tripp, George Bull, who married Elizabeth Powell. This genealogy mentions only one son, Josiah, whose daughter Betsy Bull married a Gideon Spencer. It does state, however, that George Bull (or his family) settled near Colborne - which is near to the land my ancestors owned. Is Dr. Bowerman still living?

I also believe that another son of George Bull and Elizabeth Powell was Daniel Bull and that Daniel was a brother to Jacob. Jacob sold part of his land in Percy Township to a Daniel Bull in 1836. Daniel died on Aug. 28, 1856 at age 69, which would make him born in 1787 - two years before Jacob. In the Quaker records at London, we found where Daniel Bull and his wife, Mercy, with their six children (Ferdinand George, Deborah, Judith, Elizabeth, Berintha and John) transferred from LeRay or LeRoy, N. Y. to West Lake MonthlyMeeting on Sept. 15, 1835. Deborah Bull married a Charles Kinney and is known by an affidavit to be a niece of Jacob Bull. The Charles Kinney family lived at Colborne.

We did find a record of Jacob's wife, Lucinda, being accepted into Quaker membership at West Lake on Aug. 21, 1821, from Adolphustown. Also a record of her transfer to Battle Creek, Michigan.

I am enclosing some birth and death records which I copied at London, thinking that maybe I could reciprocate in some way for data given me. I will be putting together other Bull data from that area and would be glad to share with you in case you wish a copy. I might also mention that the descendants of Abigail Bull and Hugh Robinson II are listed in a booklet called, "The Losie Family, 1775-1963" prepared by D'arcy M. Davidson of 54 Alfreda Blvd., Scarborough, Ontario. It also lists some of her brother, John Bull's, descendants.

If you should ever run across any definite data on the family of George Bull and Elizabeth Powell, I certainly would be glad to receive same. Knowing more about the family connections now, I could get more out of the Pioneers of the Bay of Quinte. Maybe I could borrow it through our local library if I knew the author.

Thanks again for offering us your records.

Yours truly,

Mrs. F. J. Lavelle

Abercrombie R.23
Abernethy O.14
Airlie E.18
Appin E.2
Anstruther R.25
Arbroath G.27
Ardross Cast. S.23
Arnot Tr. R.15
Auchterhouse H.18
Auchterlyre G.16

Balcarres Ho. R.22
Balcaskie Ho. R.25
Balfour S.18
Balfour Castle C.18
Balgonie Cast. S.18
Balmerino L.19
Blairgowrie F.13
Blebo Ho. P.22
Burleigh Cast. R.12
Butteryard Q.5

Campbell, Castle S.7
Carslogie Ho. O.19
Ceres P.20
Concraig N.4
Creich N.17
Crieff M.4

Dalguise F.8
Dunblane S.2
Duncrub O.8
Dundee K.20
Dun Ho. B.28
Dunkeld F.9
Dupplin Cast N.16
Drummy Cast. M.7
Errol M.16

Fingask N.13
Finhaven Cast. C.23
Fothringham Ho F.22
Fowlis J.18
Fowlis Cast M.7
Frenchie Q.17

Gask House N.8
Glamis E.20
Glenrothes S.16
Grandtully Cast D.5
Guthrie D.25

Hallyburton Ho. G.16
Inchmartin Ho K.16
Inchbrackie M.5
Innergellie R.26
Innerpeffray Cast N.6
Inverpeffer H.26
Invergowrie C.20

Kaimo Cast. P.4
Kellie Cast. R.24
Kilspendie H.15
Kincardine Cast. P.7
Kinkell O.6
Kinloss Ho O.19
Kinnaird Cast B.26. K.16
Kinnaird O.20
Kinninmonth S.15
Kinnoul L.13
Kinross S.12
Kirkbuddo Ho F.23

Leslie R.16
Leuchars Cast. M.21
Lintrathen C.16
Lundie H.17
Lundin Tr. R.20

Mains Q.18
Megginch Cast. M.16
Melgam C.16
Menzies, Cast. E.4
Methven Cast. L.10
Montgomerie Ho. M.18
Montrose B.29

Newark Cast. S.24

Ochtertyre M.3
Ormiston O.15

Perth M.12
Pitmilly O.25
Pitroddie L.15
Pittendreich R.13
Pitteuweem R.25

Rattray F.13
Ruthven E.17

Sauchope Q.26
Scone L.12
Scotstarvit P.19
Stobhall Cast. J.12
Strathallan Castle O.6

Tannadice Ho. B.22
Trail Q.26

Weem E.4
Wemyss Hall P.19

Newtyle G.17

Rutherfurd

Maule of Panmure, Cecilia d. Sir Wm. c 1180

Strathearn, Cecilia, d. Gilbert, E. of c 1200-25

Cranstoun Elk. dau. Sir Thos c 1440

Livingston of Saltcoats, Isabel d. c 1475

620 Buttergask Celtic c 1480 1500

Hepburn of Riccarton, Jean of c 1500

622 Haliburton of Dirleton Janet d. Pattle Ld c 1540

Loudoun, Geo 1st Ld c 1610

Bibliography of shires of Aberdeen Banff & Kincardine 1914

Pauperism, vagrancy crime & industrial education in aberdeenshire 1840-75 Wm Watson Edin 1877

Officers & graduates of University & King's College, Aberdeen 1495-1860 New Spalding Club 1893

Roll of alumni in arts of the University & King's College of Aberdeen 1596-1860 Aberd. Univ. Studies No 1 1900

Records of Bajant Class, Marischal College 1854-55 (1869) P. H. Chalmers

Directories 1824/25 to 1839/40

Aberd. P.O. Dir. 1835/36

Bon-accord Dir 1840/41 to 1845/46

P.O. & Bon-Accord dir 1846/7 1847/8

P.O. dir 1848/49 to 1853/54

Directory of city of Aberd 1854-55, 1858/59

Aberdeen P.O. Dir 1856/57 1857/58

The Hse. of Gordon 2 vols pro Male. Bulloch New Spald Cl. 1903-7

Gen Biogr. Dict. 32 vols Alex Chalmers Lond. 1812-17

Les Ecossais en France transvergue Michel 2 vols Lond 1862

Old Parochial Registers. Detailed list. Edin 1872

Hist of Fam of Gordon 2 vols W Gordon 1726-27

Gordons of Aberdour J. M. Bulloch Phd 1913

Earls of Aboyne & Aberyeldie J. M. Bulloch Huntly 1908

The Family of Garden F. T. Garden Edin 1887

HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.
7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

'PHONE 17

Bath, Ont., ... *19* .....

.....

.....

To Dr. H. C. Burliegh

For Professional Services $.....

Received Payment

.....

ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

The Cuthbertsons of that Ilk Wm Watt
Gordons of Cromy Douglas Wimberley Inverness 1904
Leslies of Cults In "Fam. of Leslie" iii 399
The Douglas Book 4 vols Sir Wm Fraser Edin 1885
"Family of Drum" Inverness & Garrad ii 192
Hist. records of fam of Leslie 1067-1869 3 vols Edin. 1869
Hay Family ca 1840 (lithographed chart)
Inverness of Drum J F Leslie 1909
Hist. of Carnegies Es of Ethie 2 vols Sir Wm Fraser Edin 1867
Frasers of Philorth 3 vols Alex Fraserburgh Edin 1879
Forbes family A. & N & Q v. 226, etc
Gen. of fam. of Forbes Inverness 1819 2d ed 1863 Matthew Lumsden
The Earldom of Mar Alex 25th E Crawford 2 vols Edin 1882
Memorials of Fam of Leuchars Edin 1889 Henry W. Leuchars
Fam. of Strathan In Macfarlane's "General. Coll." ii 265
Howes of Buchan Wm Anderson Phil 1865
Memorials of the fam of Skenes of Skene Thos Skene 1890
A Descent of the fam of Skene H. J. Trotter 1888
Shachans of Glenkindie James Allardyce 1899 1876
Gen Hist of fam of Ogilvie from 1200 Sir Alex Ogilvie Edin
Frasers of Dores (Durris) In Macfarlane's "General coll." ii 316

HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.
7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

'PHONE 17

Bath, Ont., ... *19* .....

.....

.....

To Dr. H. C. Burliegh

For Professional Services $ .....

Received Payment

.....

ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

Seton

Dunbar, Alice d Waldeve 4 E. of c 1175

Corbet Matilda c 1250

515, 544 Cheyne, Christian d. Laird of Strabroch c 1310

613 608 Fleming of Boggar Janet d. Sir David c 1370

Sinclair of Herdmanston Celia d Wm c 1392-3

Dunbar, Janet d Geo 10th E. c 1470

Buchan, Margt d. Jno Earl of, sm Lobt
D. of Albany c 1435

Hamilton of Sanquhar Isabel d. Sir Wm 1550

Sinclair

Fenton Alice de c 1300

Strathearn Orkney & Caithness
Joan d. Malise Earl of c 1330

Haliburton of Dirleton Jean d Sir Walter c 1350

Hastings

1. Sir Henry de Hastings, of Ashill, Norfolk (died shortly before 9 Aug. 1250) (Arms: Or, a manunch Sables)
married Ada, 4th daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon.

2. Sir Henry de Hastings, son & heir
A leader in the baronial party at the battle of Lewes, 14 Apr., 1264.
Was wounded and taken prisoner at Evesham 4 Aug., 1265.
Married Joan, sister & coheir of Sir George de Cantelou, Lord of Abergavenny, and daughter of Sir William de Cantelou of Calne, Wilts., and Aston Cantlow, co Warwick, by Eve, 3rd daughter & coheir of Sir William de Braiose, Lord of Totnes, Brecknock and Abergavenny.
He died shortly before 5 March, 1268-9.
His widow died before June, 1271.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1290 2. Sir John de Hastings of Abergavenny, son & heir, born 6 May, 1262, at Allesley, co Warwick.
In 1292 claimed a third part of Scotland as grandson and heir of Ada, 4th daughter & coheir of David, Earl of Huntingdon.
Married, first, at Braxted, Essex, or Blunham, Beds., Isabel, daughter of William (de Valence), Earl of Pembroke, by Joan, daughter of Sir Warin de Munchansey, of Swanscombe, Kent.
She died 5 Oct., 1305, and was buried in Coventry Priory.
Married, second, Isabel, daughter of Hugh (le Despenser) Earl of Winchester, by Isabel, daughter of William (le Despenser), Earl of Warwick.
He died 10 Feb., 1312-3.
She ~~died~~ married, second, as second wife, Sir Ralph de Monthermer.

ARD 8

Robt de Hastings

c1149

Godfrey of Harcourt = Alice = 1° Ralph de Cornhill

Stephen Segrave (d 1241) = 2° Ida, or Elia

Henry de Hastings

~~Philip~~ V
1293

Louis X
-1316

Philip V
1293-1316-1322

Charles IV
1294-1322-1328
Last of Capets

Charles
of Valois

Philip VI
1293-1328-1350

John II
abt 1319-1350-1364

Charles V
1337-1364-1380
3rd Valois

Charles VI
1368-1380-1422

Charles VII
1403-1422-1461

m
Henry V
of Eng

Louis XI
1423-1461-1483

Charles VIII

Chas Duke
of Orleans

Louis XII
1462-1498-1515

Charles
Count of
Angoulême

Francis I
1494-1515-1547

Henry II
1519-1547-1559

Francis II
1543-1559-1560

Chas IX
1550-1560-1574

Henry III
1551-1574-1589
last of Valois

Childeric II — Clothaire IV — Thierri

Childeric III
deposed 752

Pepin the Short
-752-768
1st Carolingian

Charlemagne
-742-814

Carloman
-771

Louis I
778-840

Lothar
of
Italy
Lothangia

Pepin

Louis
of
Germany

Charles II
840
823-877
4th Carolingian

Louis V
-987

Charles
of Lorraine

Hugh Capet
987

~~Henry~~
~~1005-60~~

Robert II
-1031

Henry I
1031
1005-60

Philip I
1052-1060-1108

Louis VI
1087-1137

Louis VII
1180

Philip II
1165-1180-1223

Louis VIII
1187-1223-1236

Louis IX
1215-1236-1270

Philip III
1245-1270-1285

Philip IV
1268-1285-1314

MR. WYNN ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis, whose magnificent gift of pictures to the National Gallery and large bequests to charitable institutions have been announced, died on Nov. 22, aged eighty-five, having enjoyed good health and retained all his faculties and the natural brightness of his intellect to the very day of his death. He was born in July, 1790, at Oundle, Northamptonshire, of a respectable family, and, having received a good education, began a career of extraordinary success. His great activity and tact soon raised him to positions of responsibility, and he began business at the early age of twenty-one in Ludgate-street, where he gradually created the finest silk business in London, adding house to house as opportunity occurred of purchasing the property around him, and passing from the retail to a wholesale business, which culminated in the large establishment of John Howell and Co., Limited. When under forty years of age Mr. Ellis presented himself as a candidate for the Aldermanic gown in connection with the ward of Castle Baynard, in which his premises were situated; but a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Leicester occurred at the time, and by the advice of a personal friend he abandoned his candidature for City honours, became an M.P., and sat in the House of Commons for eighteen years as an advanced Liberal, representing Leicester both before and after the Reform Act of 1833. He was an advocate for the total repeal of the corn laws, of Free-Trade generally, of Reform in Bankruptcy, and of greater freedom in the law of partnership, more than forty years ago, and was always looked upon as a leading man for Committees of the House, where he exercised considerable influence. He was made a magistrate both of Herts and of Kent, and was pricked for the office of High Sheriff for Kent, but was excused from the service, having discharged corresponding duties previously in Herts. Mr. Ellis had a vigorous intellect, was a fluent talker, and, it may be added, a patient listener—not a common characteristic of good talkers. He was a man of strong will and determined character—unostentatious, cautious, moderate, and simple and inexpensive in his habits, and a strict disciplinarian in business; but he had a number of annuitants, and was in reality a charitable man, though he believed more in work and wages than in eleemosynary acts. We give in another column an abstract of his will, which has just been proved.

Our portrait is taken from a photograph by Mayall, of Regent-street.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of the late Mr. Wynn Ellis, of Tankerton Tower, near Whitstable, who died at his town residence, No. 30, Cadogan-place, were proved, on the 31st ult., by William Frederick Elrington, John Howell, and Edgar Rowe Everington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000, and the stamp duty paid on the probate amounting to £7500. The will and codicil were both executed on Nov. 18 last, and the deceased died two days afterwards. The bequest of a splendid collection of pictures, all by foreign masters, to the trustees of the National Gallery has already been made public. A complete list of these pictures is given in the codicil, and fills ten or twelve sheets of brief paper. The condition upon which they are given is that a room or rooms be set apart by such trustees for their separate exhibition at Trafalgar-square for ten years, to be called "The Wynn Ellis Collection;" after ten years they are to be exhibited as the trustees of the National Gallery shall think fit, but each picture is to be labelled, "The gift of Mr. Wynn Ellis." There is also a condition that the National Gallery trustees shall pay the legacy duty. We believe that this collection nearly equals in number the whole of the present pictures in the National Gallery. They have accepted the gift, subject to selection, on the conditions named. His collection of modern pictures is directed to, and will, be sold by public auction in the coming spring. The testator bequeaths altogether for charitable purposes £125,200, and the legacy duty thereon, which comes to £12,520, is to be paid out of his residuary estate. The following is a complete list of such legacies—viz.: to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, £10,000, and, in addition, for the building fund, £5000; to the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, £10,000; to Christ's Hospital, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the London Hospital, £5000 each; to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Alexandra Orphanage, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £4000 each; to the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, the National Orphan Home, the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the Hospital for Sick Children, in Westminster-road, the Home for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, the Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park-road, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, the Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's-lane, Kensington, the Field-lane Ragged School, Little Saffron-hill, the Universal Beneficent Society, 15, Soho-square, the Religious Tract Society, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Charing-cross; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; the North London Consumption Hospital, London and Hampstead; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street; Kent and Sussex County Hospital, Brighton; Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association, Victoria-street, Westminster; King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jermyn-street; the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Hibernia-chambers, London Bridge; the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill; the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, Exeter Hall; the Female Lock Hospital, Westbourne-green; the Male Lock Hospital, Dean-street, Soho; the British Orphan Asylum, the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; the Home for Little Boys, and the Committee for the Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, £2000 each; to the Warehousemen and Clerks' School, the Hertford Hospital, the City Dispensary, and the Chelsea and Brompton Dispensary, £1000 each; to the Oundle Parochial Schools and Castle Baynard Ward Schools, £400 each. Among the numerous other legacies may be noted £50,000 to the Rev. Canon Carus, the Rev. Mr. Holland, the Rev. Mr. Venn, the Rev. E. Auriol, and the Rev. William Cadman, to be paid at the expiration of two years from the death, and these gentlemen are themselves to pay the legacy duty thereon, amounting to £5000; all the rest of the legacies and the annuities are duty free. The other legatees and annuitants include relatives, friends, his executors, doctors, solicitors, servants, and others, the sum amounting to about £140,000. The remainder of his property of every description is to be sold by his executors, and after payment of his debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, the legacies and annuities, the ultimate residue is given to the Rev. Arthur Conrad Graystone.

THE LATE MR. WYNN ELLIS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of the late Mr. Wynn Ellis, of Tankerton Tower, near Whitstable, who died at his town residence, No. 30, Cadogan-place, were proved, on the 31st ult., by William Frederick Elrington, John Howell, and Edgar Rowe Everington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000, and the stamp duty paid on the probate amounting to £7500. The will and codicil were both executed on Nov. 18 last, and the deceased died two days afterwards. The bequest of a splendid collection of pictures, all by foreign masters, to the trustees of the National Gallery has already been made public. A complete list of these pictures is given in the codicil, and fills ten or twelve sheets of brief paper. The condition upon which they are given is that a room or rooms be set apart by such trustees for their separate exhibition at Trafalgar-square for ten years, to be called "The Wynn Ellis Collection;" after ten years they are to be exhibited as the trustees of the National Gallery shall think fit, but each picture is to be labelled, "The gift of Mr. Wynn Ellis." There is also a condition that the National Gallery trustees shall pay the legacy duty. We believe that this collection nearly equals in number the whole of the present pictures in the National Gallery. They have accepted the gift, subject to selection, on the conditions named. His collection of modern pictures is directed to, and will, be sold by public auction in the coming spring. The testator bequeaths altogether for charitable purposes £125,200, and the legacy duty thereon, which comes to £12,520, is to be paid out of his residuary estate. The following is a complete list of such legacies—viz.: to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, £10,000, and, in addition, for the building fund, £5000; to the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, £10,000; to Christ's Hospital, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the London Hospital, £5000 each; to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Alexandra Orphanage, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £4000 each; to the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, the National Orphan Home, the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the Hospital for Sick Children, in Westminster-road, the Home for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, the Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park-road, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, the Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's-lane, Kensington, the Field-lane Ragged School, Little Saffron-hill, the Universal Beneficent Society, 15, Soho-square, the Religious Tract Society, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Charing-cross; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; the North London Consumption Hospital, London and Hampstead; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street; Kent and Sussex County Hospital, Brighton; Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association, Victoria-street, Westminster; King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jermyn-street; the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Hibernia-chambers, London Bridge; the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill; the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, Exeter Hall; the Female Lock Hospital, Westbourne-green; the Male Lock Hospital, Dean-street, Soho; the British Orphan Asylum, the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; the Home for Little Boys, and the Committee for the Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, £2000 each; to the Warehousemen and Clerks' School, the Hertford Hospital, the City Dispensary, and the Chelsea and Brompton Dispensary, £1000 each; to the Oundle Parochial Schools and Castle Baynard Ward Schools, £400 each. Among the numerous other legacies may be noted £50,000 to the Rev. Canon Carus, the Rev. Mr. Holland, the Rev. Mr. Venn, the Rev. E. Auriol, and the Rev. William Cadman, to be paid at the expiration of two years from the death, and these gentlemen are themselves to pay the legacy duty thereon, amounting to £5000; all the rest of the legacies and the annuities are duty free. The other legatees and annuitants include relatives, friends, his executors, doctors, solicitors, servants, and others, the sum amounting to about £140,000. The remainder of his property of every description is to be sold by his executors, and after payment of his debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, the legacies and annuities, the ultimate residue is given to the Rev. Arthur Conrad Graystone.

MR. WYNN ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis, whose magnificent gift of pictures to the National Gallery and large bequests to charitable institutions have been announced, died on Nov. 22, aged eighty-five, having enjoyed good health and retained all his faculties and the natural brightness of his intellect to the very day of his death. He was born in July, 1790, at Oundle, Northamptonshire, of a respectable family, and, having received a good education, began a career of extraordinary success. His great activity and tact soon raised him to positions of responsibility, and he began business at the early age of twenty-one in Ludgate-street, where he gradually created the finest silk business in London, adding house to house as opportunity occurred of purchasing the property around him, and passing from the retail to a wholesale business, which culminated in the large establishment of John Howell and Co., Limited. When under forty years of age Mr. Ellis presented himself as a candidate for the Aldermanic gown in connection with the ward of Castle Baynard, in which his premises were situated; but a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Leicester occurred at the time, and by the advice of a personal friend he abandoned his candidature for City honours, became an M.P., and sat in the House of Commons for eighteen years as an advanced Liberal, representing Leicester both before and after the Reform Act of 1833. He was an advocate for the total repeal of the corn laws, of Free-Trade generally, of Reform in Bankruptcy, and of greater freedom in the law of partnership, more than forty years ago, and was always looked upon as a leading man for Committees of the House, where he exercised considerable influence. He was made a magistrate both of Herts and of Kent, and was pricked for the office of High Sheriff for Kent, but was excused from the service, having discharged corresponding duties previously in Herts. Mr. Ellis had a vigorous intellect, was a fluent talker, and, it may be added, a patient listener—not a common characteristic of good talkers. He was a man of strong will and determined character—unostentatious, cautious, moderate, and simple and inexpensive in his habits, and a strict disciplinarian in business; but he had a number of annuitants, and was in reality a charitable man, though he believed more in work and wages than in eleemosynary acts. We give in another column an abstract of his will, which has just been proved.

Our portrait is taken from a photograph by Mayall, of Regent-street.

THE LATE MR. WYNN ELLIS.

Ellis, Wynne (1790-1875), picture collector, son of Thomas Ellis, by Elizabeth Ordway of Barkway, Hertfordshire, was born at Dundley, Northamptonshire, in July 1790, & after receiving a good education came to London. In 1812 he became a haberdasher, hosier, & mercer at 16 Budgate Street, city of London, where he gradually created the largest silk business in London, adding house to house as opportunity occurred of purchasing the property round him, & passing from the retail to a wholesale business in 1830. After his retirement in 1871 his firm assumed the title of John Howell & Co.

In 1831 he withdrew his candidature for the aldermanic ward of Castle Baynard to contest the parliamentary representation of Leicester. As an advanced liberal he sat for Leicester from 4 May 1831 to 29 Dec. 1834, and again from 22 March 1839 to 23 July 1847. He was an advocate for the total repeal of the corn laws, of free trade generally, of reform in bankruptcy, & of greater freedom in the law of partnership. In the committees of the House of Commons he exercised considerable influence. He was a J.P. both for Hertfordshire & Kent, and was pricked to serve as sheriff for the latter county, but was excused in consideration of his having discharged corresponding duties for Hertfordshire in 1851-2. He purchased the manor of Ponsbourne Park, Hertfordshire, in 1836, but sold it in May 1875. He also owned Tankerton Tower, near Canterbury. He had an intense dislike to betting, horseracing, & gambling, though he was a lover of manly sports. He made an extensive collection of ancient & modern pictures, many of which are described in Waagen's 'Treasures of Art,' ii. 293-8. He married in 1814 Mary Maria, daughter of John Smith of Lincoln. She died in 1872, & was buried in a mausoleum designed by Barry, and built in Whitstable churchyard. Near this he husband soon after erected almshouses to her memory. He died at his residence, 30 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, London, 20 Nov 1875, and was buried with his wife at Whitstable. By his will he left very numerous legacies to charitable & religious institutions, including 50,000 l. to the trustees of the Simeon Fund. His personalty was proved under 600,000 l. on 9 Jan. 1876. His ancient pictures, 402 in number, he left to the English nation, but of these the trustees of the National Gallery selected only 44, which have since been exhibited as the Wynne Ellis collection. The remainder of these ancient pictures, with

his modern pictures, water-colour drawings, porcelain, decorative furniture, marbles, &c., were disposed of at Christie, Manson, & Wood's in five days' sale in May, June, & July 1876, when the proceeds were 56,098 £. 2s. 3d. In the sale of 6 May Gainsborough's portrait of Elizabeth, duchess of Devonshire, was purchased by Thomas Agnew & Sons for 10,605 £. The Agnews exhibited the painting at their rooms, 39 & 38 Old Bond Street, London, where on the night of 26 May the canvas was cut out & stolen. It was finally recovered in Chicago in 1901 & purchased by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan

[Warehousemen & Drapers' Trade Journal, 27 Nov. 1875, p. 618, 11 Dec. p. 641, & 25 Dec. p. 660; Illustrated London News, 8 Jan. 1876, pp 35, 37, 38 with portrait, 13 May, p. 475; 20 May, p. 500, & 3 June, p. 550; Times 25 Nov. 1875, 5, 8, 19, 22, 27, 29 May, 20 June, 18 & 19 July 1876; Cussan's Hertfordshire (1874), ii. part iii. 271; Annual Register, 1876, p. 402, & Chronicle, p. 51] G. C. B(ooss)

Hurlstone, Frederick Yeates (1800-1869), portrait & historical painter, born in London in 1800, was the eldest son by his second marriage of Thomas Y. Hurlstone, one of the proprietors of the 'Morning Chronicle.' He began life in the office of that journal, but while still very young became a pupil of Sir William Beechey, & afterwards studied under Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also, it is said, under Haydon. His first original work was an altar-piece, painted in 1816, for which he received 20 £. In 1820 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where in 1822 he gained the silver medal for the best copy made in the school of painting, & in 1823 the gold medal for historical painting, the subject being 'The Contention between the Archangel Michael & Satan for the Body of Moses.' He first exhibited in 1821, sending to the Royal Academy 'Le Malade Imaginaire' and to the British Institution a 'View near Windsor.' These were followed at the Academy in 1822 by 'The Return of the Prodigal Son' & a

portrait, in 1823 by five portraits, + in 1824 by his 'Archangel Michael' + some ~~two~~ more portraits. One of his best early works was 'A Venetian Page with a Parrot,' exhibited at the British Institution in 1824, and now in the gallery of the Duke of Westminster. In 1824 also he contributed 'The Bandit Chief' to the first exhibition of the Society of British Artists. He continued to send portraits to the Royal Academy until 1830, but in 1831 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists, after which he seldom exhibited elsewhere. He was chosen president in 1835, & again in 1840, retaining the office until his death. He contributed to the society's exhibitions upwards of three hundred portraits + other works, among them being 'The Enchantress Armida,' exhibited in 1831, & now in the gallery of the Earl of Ellesmere; 'Haidee aroused from her trance by the sound of Music,' 1834; 'Eros,' 1836, now belonging to the Marquis of Lansdowne; 'Italian Boys playing at the National Game of Mora' + the 'Prisoner of Chillon,' the latter purchased by the Earl of Sankeville, 1837; 'The Scene in St. Peter's, Rome, from Byron's Deformed Transformed,' 1839; 'The Convent of St. Isidoro: the Monks giving away provisions,' 1841; + a 'Scene in a Spanish Posada in Andalusia,' 1843. In 1844 and, for the last time, in 1845 he again sent portraits to the Academy. His subsequent works at the Society of Br. Artists included 'The Sons of Jacob bringing the blood-stained garment of Joseph to their Father,' 1844; 'Salute, Signore,' 1845; 'A Girl of Sorrento at a Well,' 1847, belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere; 'Inhabitants of the Palace of the Caesars—Rome in the nineteenth Century,' 1850; 'Columbus asking Alms at the Convent of La Rabida,' 1853; 'The last Sigh of the Moor' (Boabdil el Chico, mourning over the Fall of Granada, reproached by his Mother'), 1854; + 'Margaret of Anjou + Edward, Pr. of Wales, in the wood on their flight

after the Battle of Hexham,' 1860. Besides these may be noted 'The Eve of the Land which is still Paradise,' in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere, & 'Constance & Prince Arthur.'

His later works, which were much inferior to those of his earlier years, consisted mainly of Spanish & Italian rustic & fancy subjects, the outcome of several visits to Italy, Spain & Morocco, made between 1833 & 1854. As a portrait-painter he was successful, one of his best heads being that of Richard, seventh earl of Carvan, exhibited at the Society of Br. Artists in 1833, & again, together with that of General Sir John Macleod, at the National Portrait Exhibition of 1868. He was always much opposed to the constitution & management of the Royal Academy, & gave evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons in 1836. He was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, the works which he sent being 'La Mora,' 'Bourbdil,' & 'Constance & Arthur.' Eleven of his best works were re-exhibited at the Society of Br. Artists in 1870.

Huelstone died at 9 Chester Street Belgrave Square, London, on 10 June 1869, in his ~~eighth~~ sixty-ninth year, & was buried in Norwood cemetery. He married, in 1836, Miss Jane Coral, who exhibited some water-colour drawings & portraits at the Royal Academy & the Society of British Artists between 1846 & 1850, but from 1850 to 1856 she contributed to the latter exhibition only fancy subjects in oil-colours. She died on 2 Oct. 1858, having issue two sons, one of whom was also an artist.

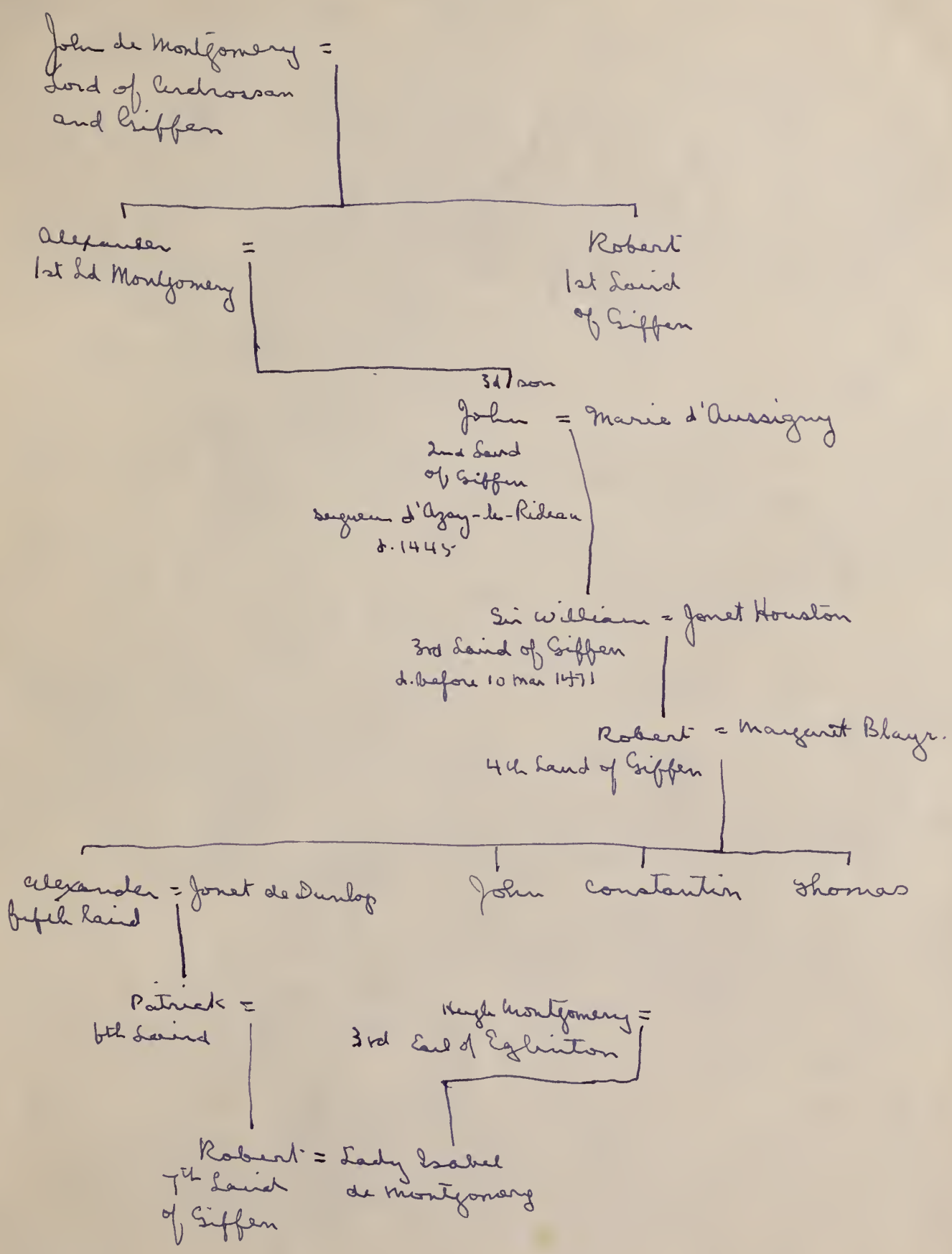
[Art Journal, 1869, p. 271; Register, 1869, ii. 91; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues 1821-50; British Institution Exhibition Catalogues (living artists), 1821-42; Exhibition Catalogues of the Society of British Artists, 1824-70.]

R. E. G. (Graves)

Richard Huelston (fl 1764-1780), painter, whose father lived in Carey St Lincoln's Inn Fields, was great uncle to above

Montgomery Book.

MONTGOMERY OF GIFFEN



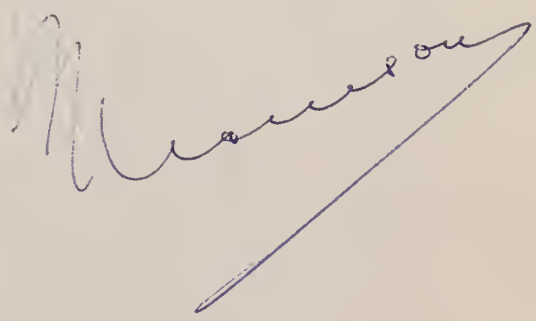
John Grant also showed me a pamphlet from the Ontario Historical Society covering the Upper Canada activities of Commodore Grant. This I have also written for, but to date, it has not been forthcoming. It seems odd to note in the Detroit leaflet that Grant never moved from his Grosse Point estate to Canada after the Jay treaty of 1796, and that his land patent was signed by President Madison only one day before the declaration of the War of 1812. I presume, however, that while he was acting as President of the Executive Council, he lived in York and left his very capable wife at Gross Point to look after things.

While we were in Edinburgh we walked over to the Museum of Antiquities on Queen Street to see the Quigrich, sometimes known as the crozier of St Fillan, which was given to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland by my wife's great grandfather Alexander Dewar in 1877. It had been in the Dewar family since Bannockburn, and was taken to Canada in 1818. The curator was glad to see us, and although photographs are usually frowned upon, he allowed me to use my camera, and even opened the case so the flash would not rebound. He said that only one North American Dewar has asked to see the relic since he joined the museum twenty years ago.

In Irvine I learned that Alexander Gilkison, senior member of the firm of Gilkison and Thompson, and probably an uncle of the William Gilkison who came to America, built the JEAN OF IRVINE a brigantine, for a number of people about 1785. Among the owners was Alexander Allan, of Saltcoats, the founder of the famous Allan Line of steamships. Gilkison tombstones were dotted through the Church of Scotland grave-yard, but only a few of them were readable. It is a funny thing, but all the Scottish ancestors of mine were members of the church of Scotland; as soon as they came to Canada they switched over to the Church of England. Perhaps that's where the money was.

It was a pleasure to go to Traquair on your behalf; I would have missed it otherwise.

Yours sincerely



J. H. R. THOMSON
835 RIDEAU ROAD
CALGARY, ALBERTA

October 30 1963

Dear Doctor:

Thank you very much for your letter which came in the same mail as a notice from the U.E.Loyalists' Association announcing a general meeting in Belleville on the 7th of November. I must try to attend one of these.

My apologies for not acknowledging your letter containing the very interesting Thomson information. I have incorporated it in the stuff I already have on the connection. Please accept my thanks.

You may be interested in the discoveries I made in Edinburgh when I attended the office of the General Registrar of Scotland, notebook in hand. The authorities have picked up all the old church records, pasted the sheets on new heavy paper, and bound everything into substantial volumes - one for each community - so that when I asked for the volumes on Langholm and Westerkirk, they were in my hands in a matter of minutes. In the case of the above-mentioned villages they go back only to 1660.

I found that the Thomsons were borderers who lived in the Langholm and Westerkirk area (about fifteen miles north of Carlisle). In June 1669, a John Thomson married Janet Irving at Langholm. A son, Archibald was born at Langholm March 2 1671. The records from 1687 to 1721 are missing, but on November 1721 Adam Thomson is shown as having married Stella Harkness at Langholm. In this case I have assumed that Adam was a son of Archibald Thomson, aforesaid.The Westerkirk record, in which I could find no material prior to 1721, shows that Archibald Thomson was born on May 7 1749 to Andrew Thomson and an undecipherable wife. I take the view that Andrew was Adam Thomson's son who, presumably, moved over to Westerkirk from Langholm (4 miles) after he grew up. So it seems that Archibald was twenty-four years of age when he emigrated to New York State in 1773.

We enjoyed very much our visit to Glenmoriston. The 14th Laird, James Ewen Grant, farmed west of Edmonton until his brother was killed in Italy in 1946. He allowed me to photograph the portrait of Commodore Alex Grant - done about 1755 by a mediocre painter - and showed us around his new house. Most of the Grant treasures were burned by the English after the 1715 rebellion, but there are still quite a few interesting weapons, and a portrait by Raeburn of John Grant, worth about ten thousand pounds. The Laird's cousin John Grant, who manages the estate showed me a copy of the Burton Historical Collection leaflet (May 1928) concerning Commodore Grant, and when I got back to Calgary I wrote to the Detroit Public Library for one. They were kind enough to forward one to me. Most interesting.

Bap Record Trin Luth. Ch. Loomburg, Greene Co. N.Y.

1763
Dorothy Joachimgetje da Peter Bennett — Maria — Wil von Bennett — Elizabeth
1 Jan 1
Dorothy Jan — Jacob Bennett — Jan — Peggy — do
6 Feb 2

1764
Wanley (Coeymans Trinity) — Jan — Isaac Bennett — Johannes Bennett
1 30 June — Alida — Elizabeth

Records of Trinity Ch Parish N.Y. City

1781 Dec 12 — Margaret — b 24.6.1781 — to David Dyck sp. Dorothy Olivier, James and Catharine Galloway

1784 Jan 26 — Elizabeth Galloway sp. Hilleke Olivier

Albany Wash. Co
Quaker Records
Easton Monthly Meeting

Hannah — 29.8.1814 — Wm & Martha C. of Cambridge — d 14.9.1814
David — 27.11.1815 — do — do
Anna Brown — 8.9.1818 — Wm & Martha — do
John — 11.4.1822 — do — do
Stephen — 8.4.1827 — Wm & Jemima — do
Martha d 25.4.1882
Wm d 7.7.1828

Brown

Jemima b N.Y. State Wallkill Tn. 4 Oct 1795
bp 26 Jan 1817 da Isaac + Elizabeth Brown

Eustatia b Adolphustn 24 May 1900 do
bp 26 Jan 1817

HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.
7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

'PHONE 17

Bath, Ont., ... *19* .....

.....

.....

To Dr. H. C. Burliegh

For Professional Services $.....

Received Payment

.....

ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

Robinson, John, Essex co., oaths refused, com., 1777. (M. C. S. 74; N. J. R. C. 78, 79).

Rodney, George, Somerset co., judg., 1777-'9. (2 N. E. 568; 3 N. E. 49).

Rodrow, John. Gloucester co., judg., sale, 1778-'9. (2 N. E. 581; 3 N. E. 650).

Roelofson, Martin, Bergen co., inq., 1779. (3 N. E. 98).

Roome, Henry, New Barbadoes, judg., sale, 1778-'9. (2 N. E. 529; 3 N. E. 132, 526).

Roome, Lawrence, Bergen co., inq., 1779. (4 N. E. 90).

Roome, William, Bergen co., inq., 1779. (4 N. E. 90).

Rope, Christian, Hunterdon co., judg., 1778-'9. (2 N. E. 355; 3 N. E. 68).

Rosbrugh, Robert, Sussex co., fined, com., 1777. (M. C. S. 81).

Rose, William, Monmouth co., judg., 1779. (1 Mon. Hist. 103-4).

Rosin, Harmon, spy., 1778. (M. C. S. 192).

Rowett, Thomas, to Shelburne, N S., at Peace. (2 Sabine 573).

Rowland, Rev. John Hamilton, Chaplain, 2nd N. J. Vols., 1778-'81. (5 C. N. B. 231; Stryker's N. J. Vols. 43).

Runyon, Reune, Sr., Piscataway, judg., sale, 1778-'9. (M. C. S. 184; 2 N. E. 400; 3 N. E. 322).

Rush, Martin, Bergen co., judg., 1779. (3 N. E. 98, 525).

Russell, Thomas, Middlesex co., gone to enemy, 1777, judg. sale, 1778-'80. (M. C. S. 144; 3 N. E. 366, 574; 4 N. E. 230).

Rutherford, Walter, Hunterdon co., oaths refused, bound over, 1777. (M. C. S. 117, 122).

Ruttan, David, to Shelburne, N. S., at Peace. (2 Sabine 574).

Ryckman, John, Hackensack, judg., sale, 1779. (2 N. E. 529; 3 N. E. 132, 526).

Ryder, Stephen, Ensign, 3 N. J. Vols., 1781-'2. (Ind.: 5604; 5 C. N. B. 270; 2 Sabine 74; Stryker's N. J. Vols. 66).

Ryerson, George, Bergen co., Ensign 4th N. J. Vols., 1778; joined enemy, 1777. (M. C. S. 108; Stryker's N. J. Vols. 66).

Westchester County Militia — Third Regiment
Ruton, William

Wm Jno b. 14.4.1834 in
Kircubbin Co Down

Frances Bolton Quinn
b 21.1.1844 at Ballyfeigan,
Portarlington Queens Co

Elizabeth elder sister of Wm John
who b 14 yrs before ie 1820
= Jno McGann when 7b
W Jno's mother d when he was
abt
4 yrs old

Had a brother James a little
one 1 yr at mother's death
2 boys & 4 girls altogether all
older their paternal
Elizth aunt a Mrs Pickering
Isabella
Jane
Margaret d young ae 5 yrs
83

Jan 11

Dear Dr Burleigh,

You may happen to find some interest in these letters. If you do you can write direct to them. 8/10 — John Burroughs

1908 JAN 11

Belt Line.

Clinton sq

along Clinton Ave to Quail

" Quail St to Madison

" Madison to S. Park

" S. Park to Hamilton

" Hamilton

Hist. of Hudson N. Y.
Webster.

Freeman + Marcellus B in 1874
were on voters list.

MEMORIAL

161 NORTH

ALBA

Mr. Edmunds —

Dear Sir, —

In

phone call of

ago. I am very so

Mother is suffeni

as I assumed th

the absence of Dr

I hesitate to mea

without his sanc

be doing me a fav

call him in. I fee

not do him justi

your mother with

Sinc

Albert III =
Count of Namur

Hugues I =
Count of Rethel
d. c. 1117

Godfrey =
Count of Namur

Ida = c1100 Godfrey I
Duke of Lower Lorraine

Gervais = Elizabeth = Clerembald de Roucy
Count of Rethel
Seigneur of Rosoy-en-Thiérache

King Henry = Adeliza = 2° William d'Aubigny
SP

Robert Marmian = Millicent = 2d Richard de Carnville
d. 1143-44
given manor of Stanton Harcourt in Oxon.

Robert c 1200 = Millicent
de Harcourt

Carolyn Hartman married John Clement

William Hartman was Brown as ~~uncle~~ uncle to John & Carolyn Children

---

John Clements Children were Cousins of the Bath Dearleigh family

---

William Hartman

John Clement = Carolyn Hartman

Children

Bienvenu between 12 Nov 1731 and 23 Feb 1742

Lorraen

Jean bp 1721
m 1731 10 yrs
1742 21 "

Lavigne

Lemoine

Deshotel, Pierre, alias Lapointe = Marguerite Ladouceur widow of the late Richard

Jean Baptiste

Louis Normand Lebrun

Pierre
Paget-dit St Amour
born 25 Jan 1719 Pte aux Trembles de Montreal
son of Pierre Paget & Mary Martin
= 23 Nov 1671 Montreal Louise Gerrer b Chero
26 May 1657 dau. Urbain Gerrer & Mary
Archambault

Pierre Desaulels dit Lapointe = Mont. 11 Jan 1666 Marie Remy 1646 — 1693 — = 2d 23.11.1676 Rollin + Lorion

Gabriel 1671-1687

Antoine 1674-1674

Pierre = 1699 Geneviève Hunckin 1672-1753 — P = 2

Joseph = 28 Aug ~~1677~~ Pte Ste Trembles M Marie-Thes Chandillon 'dit Lapointe'

Marie-Catherine

Marie-Anne

Marie-Marguerite

Marie-Louise

Michel = 1726 Marie Cath Bergeron 1701

Gilbert = 1708 Charlotte Etienne 1679

Antoine M Geneviève 1699

Pierre 1701

Louis 1703

Michel = 1754 Marie Rondeau 1727

Pierre = 1756 Marie Elisabeth 1730

Nicolas 1747

P 237 bottom page top Chgd
238 top page here down
240 Lines chgd of "
241 bot page "

①

Elizabeth = Thos Trussell — Joan = Thos Lyttelton
aet 33
37 Henry VI

Wm Trussell

10. In Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire the identification of the family of the K. G's. & the Bromscroft branch is again complete. "John of Bromscroft, son & heir of Roger de B., who was cousin of heir of Simon de B., petitioned for restitution of lands forfeited by said Simon". Wm B. is called his son & his two grand-daus. as Joan wife of Sir Philip Chetwynd and Sir Thomas Lyttelton & Elizabeth wife of Thos Trussell of Billesley co Warwick.

11. Lastly in Caius College Library M.S. 533, Visitation of Worcestershire 1569 transcribed by Wm Smith, Rouge Dragon 1613:—

Thos West Cote als Littleton = Joan dau. & coheir of Sir John B
J.K.B. 1 Edw. IV

The armorial bearings ascribed to the Salop family are equally changeable, the last coat, known as "Mylde als B" being discoverable in the Clopton blazon in Mr. Metcalfe's edition of the Suffolk Visitations. May I repeat my question, who was the wife of Judge Lyttelton? W.S.

The Genealogist 929.G 321

Vol. VIII

Roll of Arms Relating to County of Northumberland.

Burley of Newcastle:— Vert 3 Boars Heads couped Argt.

Marriages at Combe Keynes & Wool, co. Dorset.

1650 Oct 10 — Ferdenando Burley, Gent. of Stockley within the parish of Bere Regis & Catherine, dau. of Thos Wolferyes of Roake Farme within the parish of Bere Regis aforesayd were married at Combe Keynes.

1652, Oct 7 — John B., Gent. of Stockley within ye parish of Bere Regis & Anne Sexey of ye Towne of Bere Regis were married at Combe Regis.

Institutions of Clergymen in the Diocese of Winchester.

1732 Feb 19 — Wm Burleigh to Clinton — Candover R; co. Southampton on the death of the last incumbent. Presided by Robert Worsley of Appuldurcomb in Isle of Wight

KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

Pearce 138 156 172 218 219 [illegible] 485 529 581 [illegible] 683 [illegible]

Pearce 379 [illegible]

Hanson 163 639 664 707

Nolan 163 168 186 [illegible] 604 611 705 710

Taylor [illegible] 223 [illegible] 239 251 257 259 275 276 281 282 283 285 287 [illegible] 301 306 311 313 [illegible] 324

Taylor [illegible] 367 372 393 417 [illegible] 502 504 506 522 533 548 557 [illegible] 595 604 605 608 609 611 [illegible]

Taylor [illegible] 336 340 [illegible] 345 375 379 390 392 394 395 417 419 420 429 [illegible] 441 472 475 476 477 [illegible]

Pollington 419 482 537

Dunlevy 441

Taylor [illegible] 472 492 496 518 530 531 543 551 564 566 573 579 581 589 590 598 600 602 604 608 611 612 628 629 [illegible]

Bailey [illegible]

Pollington [illegible] 516 578 589 596 597 600 601 [illegible] 695 705

Walker 564 565 577 597 605 609 611 617 618 621 626 631 637 638 642 [illegible] 646 [illegible] 657 [illegible] 665 683 [illegible]

Coley 600

Cayley [illegible] 832 [illegible]

Langton 635 646 649 641 644 [illegible] 667 668 [illegible] 695 697 701 705 706 707 708 709 [illegible]

[illegible] 654 [illegible] 664 690 701 702 703 705 836

[illegible] 683 703

[illegible] 691 [illegible] 832

Hammond 654

Lindsay [illegible]

Walker 8

206 Maplewood Ave.
Hamilton, Ont.L8M 1X8
June 1, 1976

H.C. Burleigh, M.D.,C.M.
33 Ontario Street
KINGSTON, Ontario K7L 5E2

Dear H.C. Burleigh: re WATERS BURLEY PARKHILL ONTARIO
near Stratford, Ont.

Sincere and grateful thanks for taking the time to write to me.

Quote from an Ontario History

Geo. Menzies, operating in Real Estate and Insurance lines, was born of Scotch parents in Wentworth County, Ontario Aug. 2 1863, and manifests in his life many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry. His father Robert Menzies was born on the banks of Loch Lomand Scotland (could be RUCHAZIE)not verified L.A.B. ...and came to Canada in 1837 (I think '32 '34 or 5) and eventually settled on land in the County of Wentworth.

OWEN SOUND ONTARIO

His mother was ELIZABETH ANDERSON, daughter of THOMAS ANDERSON, a United Empire Loyalist who fought in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Stoney Creek, and Queenston Heights and was present in action when General Brock fell.

Because he was an Empire Loyalist he was one of those imprisoned in KINGSTON PENITENTIARY in 1869, and died at Park Hill at the remarkable age of 105 years being the oldest survivor of the WAR of 1812.

I just copied this from a book seems to me he died in 1869? I wonder is Kingston Pen has a record?

.... re Brown... Thomas Anderson was buried from the home of WATERS BURLEY PARK HILL. ONTARIO

Lois reports

Replied 4 June/76

I have visited Parkhill Cemetery NO MARKER at all. I called at the Funeral home and we had the vital map of the cemetery.

.... Wouldn't you assume that Burley was related somehow?

.... I have not researched the Burley's in Hamilton at all.

.... I've had very negative luck on asking info. from anyone about any of these names.

.... GEORGE MENZIES aged about 80yrs. lives in Owen Sound.. He is my father's cousin, but has long forgotten his past. My parents are dead...but when alive said "FORGET IT", let the dead rest in peace!

1976 presently

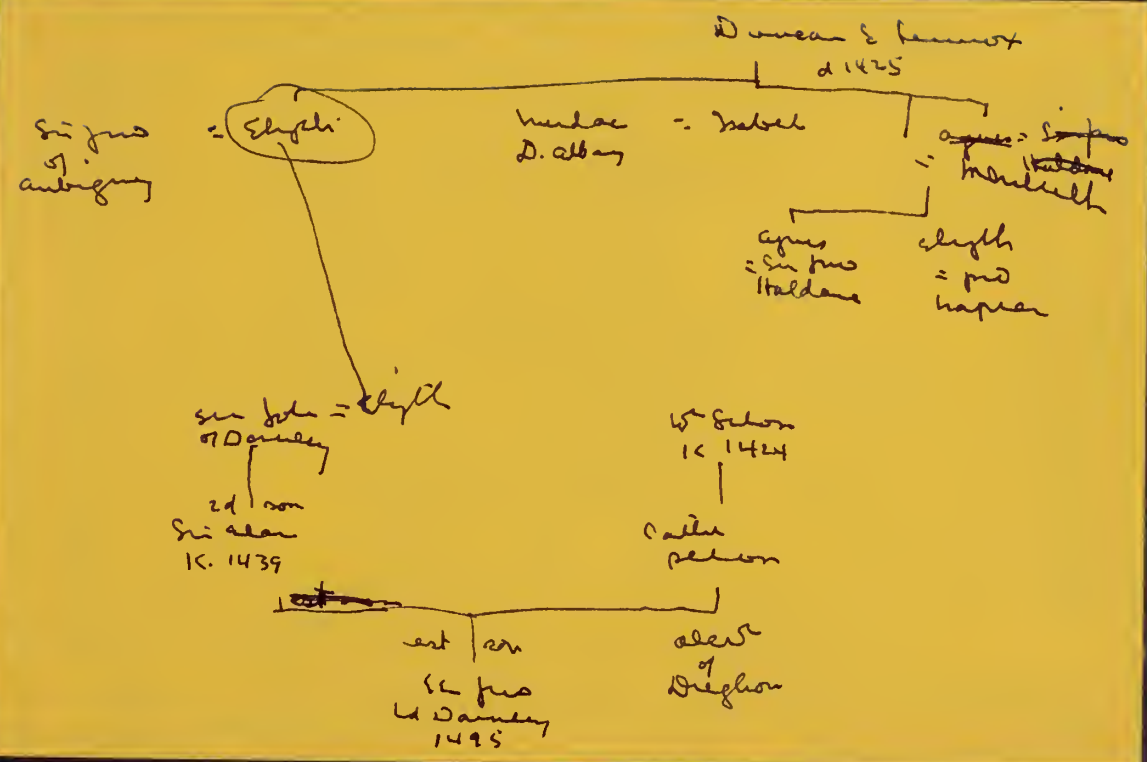
I am very pleased that you are going to the Library at FONDA N.Y. If you so desire you might come across info on a U.S.A. Circus TAYLOR BROS. Charles and Homer.. uncles of my Gr Grandfather Levi Taylor 1850-1922 born Watertown. ? Bellevue or N.Y.

did you know P.T. BARNUM... his second name was TAYLOR.

My Doug Brown was the 'Cancer Castle' Beaten a couple years ago.

Here's hoping that my WATERS BURLEY is also yours.

Sincerely,
(Mrs Doug.) Lois Brown


Duncan & Lennox
d 1425
Sir Jno
of Ardrigny
Elizabeth
Murdoc
D. Albany
Isabel
Agnes
Sir Jno
Maldane
Elizabeth
Jno
Napier
Sir John
of Darnley
Elizabeth
Sir Robert
K 1424
2d son
Sir Alan
K. 1439
Robert
Stewart
eldest
of
Dreghorn
eldest son
Sir Jno
Ld Darnley
1495

List of Inhabitants of Town of Southampton, L. I. 1698

Males			Females	
Lott Burnett			Phebe Burnett	
Joseph Burnett			Elizabeth "	
David "			Elizabeth "	
Nathan "			Hanah "	
Jonathan "			Abigaile "	
Samiel "				
Isaac "				
Aron "				
Aaron "	Jr			
Moses "				
Dan "				
Ichabod "				
Dan "	Jr			

not ~~Cat~~ on List. 02 74 list

~~390 Dean Roberts~~

179 Bolton Mrs Geraldine
Montreal W. Que

? R { 261 Calnan Elenor Picton
261 Collins Mrs Evelyn Ottawa

No Card 357 Drouillard Hallie Belleville.
do 265 Foster Lois Mrs Paul (A) Belleville
do 116 Greaves May A Belleville
do 355 Hogeboom Clarence Kingston
do 397 Lakins Grace 74
do 324 Lubesader Marion Picton
~~do 354 Manns Anthony Waterloo~~
do 348 Miller Shawn Jean Goderich
~~199 Scott J. R. (Mrs) Belleville~~
~~299 " Mrs J. R. Lyn do~~
do 361 Surtizer Everett Embro
do 292 Vaughn Patricia N Bobcaygeon Sask.

Date _____

_____ M.D.

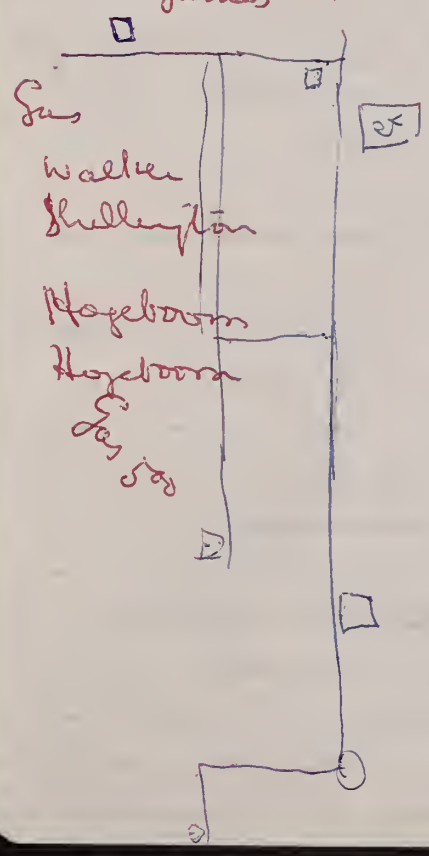
Patton Ernest 1878

" Cornelius Odessa Bulkley Cam 1835

Milton 1857

Mills Thomas yeoman

" James "



Mrs. Bruce Portt
R.R. 6, Belleville
Ontario

Bruce's father's name
Thomas Henry Portt.
↑
His father's name was
William whose wife's
maiden name was
(?) Martin of
Marysville area

Ernest

Jos Thompson d Feb 19/78 ae 79-7-12
Sarah his w. d Aug 29/32 aet 34

Geo Lucas Feb 1/26 – June 9 1904
Nancy Hutchins his w d Oct 12/23 d aga 22/86
Henry J. Mulligan 1835-1934

Mother

Jno Stevens d Nov 2/85 ae 89-0-2
Elizth his w d Oct 11/82 ae 88-2-28

Name .....

Address .....

℞

Date .....

Ernest B. Wellesley
b Drogheda half
d. 1948 Boro.
ae 58

Jos Francis
b 1932

1 bro & 5 sisters

CANADIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Date ..... No. .....

No., Rank and Name .....

.....

℞

Signature of M.O. .....

To be filed at Medical Inspection Room
or Military Hospital.

M. F. C. 680

3M pads of 100—9-46 (9597)
H.Q. 1772-39-690
73547

?

Hiram only one son Herbert in Kingston

Jacob = ——— Snider sister of Mrs. Jno Wright

d. in Yarker, Ont.

Levi
lives younger son in Watertown
Rob. Frink has address

one son living

Miles
d. Lethbridge after living in Deseronto & napanee
84 in 1936

Ida b. abt 1867
= Elliot (or Phoenix) Prescott.
= Geo. Conway
lives Colebrooke

Almon Percy
in Vancouver Deseronto

Mrs Hartman in Toronto

Mrs Somers west of Selby

Thos Gordon Austin in Vancouver

1810
1832 22
1852 20

1936
84
1852
20
1832

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
THERESA, N.Y.

Jno Empey ? v. Harrowsmith ?

Sylv. B killed bear c club & knife in teeth on stone dam
Rd. Grandma sat in buggy

Eli J. J. Peters cobbler — Benson & at Hinchinbrook

Jim
Thos Bradford — Jno Mona — will

Geo Brader.

Myles — Chas Preacher. — Babcock?

Jo Watson
Pleasant Valley
Jno Gordon = Jane Watson — Thos.

4

Jacob — near Mansons.

Robt
Ed

Dr Smith
of Harrowsmuch
d before father married
W.P.D.
Dr Davy was there then came from Kingston Township

Thos
Anson = Sid Snider — Jno A
Nate = Wham — relation via Estes
Elmer

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
THERESA, N.Y.

Aaron ~~Hoppins~~ = Zimmerman ?
l'Desert
Lake

Will Aaron Bigelow

relations

Geo. Storms

Jake

orange Drug
writer
brothers of Jake?

Lew second Mrs W Clark

Abram

Charity
= Forsyth

etc

5. Zobias = Hilland
Zigon
Levi.

Nelson
Brooks
= of Bellwood,

Jake

Chas.

Mrs
of Geneseo

Mrs
Connor

Connor

Samil Bridges
of Inchbonny
or Pie.

Angus

Clemmson

John
L. Harlington
bachelor

David
=
Fred. ♀♀

Thos
squire

♂ ♀ ♀
dep.

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
THERESA, N.Y.

Sandy McGinnis lived around Harrowsmith & later on moved to Oconto.

Steve B. = Peters
| she married Pittsburg Tolip

Bobcock — Prince

Jerry — No issue
| Billy Albertson

Cornelius
| Cyrenus
L. Perth Rd.

Charles Preacher

John Prince
| Jim the Preacher.

Smith

Aaron = Reynolds
of Silas

Dan.

7. Sam Stuart
Sam — Charlie
Kept store in Harrowsmith

James McKeemer L. Bedford
Bob. Jno Jas = Lottie Clare — = Jim Butterill
| Garnet John.

8 Mike Judges — Ed
Mike Judges
Dick — Jno Frank Leslie — Jno Geoffrey W Giles.

Albertson
alpheus.

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
THERESA, N.Y.

Amos Keech. lived at Desert Lake before 1884. went to enterprise & became carriage maker

Amos = Bill Oran

Hall brothers

Jeffries

Ed — Hank, Sidney, Geo

Geo = Jo Hart's dau.

Wisson, Geo, d Apr 1954 — Billie, Dillie, Rillie

Jim, Willie, Jo

Sidney, Geo

Henry

Craig

Robert lived on Rocks below Colebrook & Yankee. ↑ then moved to Bellrock (a weaver)

Thos, Jack

Wm aquired Lowell

Cole, Jim, Bill, Donald — Mrs Watson

Grant

Sandy, Bill, Rhoda = Bradshaw

Grundler

Sayer, Real.

Averell & Charles, Shirley dau of Charley — Honey Bill

Geo — Sid

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
THERESA, N.Y.

Morwen

Calmacqui

5 Nancy S Cuyler wife of Uncle James.

Hammersmith

5 Amos - Rev of Lewis John O etc.

6 Holleford.

7 "

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.
Chapter 146, 4-5, Geo. V, 1914, 27th day of May, 1914.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency the Right Hon. Roland Michener, C.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada

Dominion Council

23 PRINCE ARTHUR AVE.
TORONTO 5. ONT.

"N.B. Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783 and all their Children, and their Descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals affixed to their names
U.E.
Alluding to their great principle The Unity of the Empire."

15 St. Leonards Cres.,
Toronto 317, Ontario.

May 23rd, 1969.

Dr. H.C. Burleigh,
United Empire Loyalists' Association
of Canada,
Bay of Quinte Branch,
Box 9,
BATH, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Burleigh,

Thank you for your letter of May 16th. I will pass it on to the other persons interested and it will be discussed at the Executive meeting.

It is my understanding that some of your points, if not all, are probably acceptable to the other members of the committee. In any event, the whole matter will have to be approved by the general meeting and while it may be discussed at the next general meeting it probably cannot be formally passed until the Fall or next year. This will provide plenty of time for further discussion and of course improvements and changes for the existing draft.

Here are my specific comments on your points:

1) It was agreed in discussion that the soldiers, quakers, etc. who were not resident in the Colonies are not entitled to membership. This concurs with the opinion of the legal adviser.

2) On the question of the right to the initials U.E., reference has to be made to the granting of the rights by proclamation. There must be compliance with the proclamation for the right to exist.

.../2

3) It is intended that allegiance rather than residence is a governing factor and this is in line again with your suggestion.

4) I believe there is considerable support for your position from other members.

Yours very truly,

Michael Spohn
Chairman, By-Laws Committee

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Dominion Headquarters

23 PRINCE ARTHUR AVENUE TELEPHONE (416) 923-7921

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5R 1B2

N.B. Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their Children and their Descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals affixed to their names

U.E.

Alluding to their great principle "The Unity of the Empire."

4.6.73 Replied, pending the other swaps & nothing else except Notice of Motion re N.B. elimination

May 27/73

Dear Dr. Burleigh,

Thanks for your letter of May 19. Surprising that a few words from one who is so highly respected have a profound impact. Thanks for your rather generous remarks.

We are all very glad at last to have a picture of you.

I was going to enclose money for your book but notice you say on May 19 it is going to press so that means probably two months before it is ready for delivery.

You will see information you sent to me in last Gazette page 9 upper right.

I am enclosing $1.00 for more copies of your picture, please. Ask the film developer to make one as

large as he can without distortion. Most of our framed pictures are head and shoulders photos of Honorary Life members etc — 5 inches X 7 inches but I doubt yours can be enlarged that much — Therefore, ask the place you have your negatives developed to enlarge yours for me until it is still acceptable — Would like 2 copies please. and another similar to one you sent me for Bay of Quinte photo album —

Sincerely John

John Chard